

DEPOSED SULTAN
TO PLEAD ISLAMIC
CAUSE AT LAUSANNEArab Delegation Appointed to
Accompany Former Caliph—
Intense Activity ManifestedPan-Islamic Conference Planned
to Determine the Role and
Character of the Caliphate

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, May 18.—Turkish papers report revived activity on the part of the deposed Sultan of Turkey, Muhammad VI, who after discussions at a meeting in Mecca appointed a delegation of nine to accompany him to Lausanne, there to defend the Islamic cause against the Kemalists. Riza Tewfik acts as his interpreter. The delegation and supporters of the former Caliph are manifesting intense activity.

A Pan-Islamic conference is to be called at Damar, where the rôle and character of the Caliphate will be determined. At this conference it is expected the following will take part: King Feisal, King Hussein, delegates from India, Algeria and Egypt and representatives of various groups in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. It is intended to hold the conference in June, and preparations for the gathering are now under way.

After the assembly concludes, His Majesty Riza Tewfik will go to America to lay his case before the people there, and will then sail for India, where considerable propaganda work will be done. During a preliminary discussion of the agenda a disagreement arose when the former Sheikh-ul-Islam proposed to recognize Valadudin as the lawful Caliph and endeavor to combine Islamic states under the mandate of some European power.

Partisans of King Feisal took a different line, and proposed that the actual régime should be preserved in Mesopotamia, in the Hedjaz, in Yemen, in Palestine, and in Kurdistan; that Baghdad should be the center of the Caliphate and that all these countries should come under the mandate of a caliph elected by common consent and based upon the decentralization system.

The results of the conference are to be communicated to the governments of Europe, and a declaration is to be addressed to the "civilized world."

CONSULATE ENDS
AT VLADIVOSTOKState Department Declines to
Accept Soviet Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 18.—The United States Consulate at Vladivostok has been formally closed, it is announced by the State Department. Although this was the only remaining point of contact with Russia, the action was made necessary by the seizure of American property and by the notice which was given to the United States about three months ago to the effect that virtual recognition of Soviet Russia was essential to keeping the American consuls in Vladivostok.

The three months will expire on May 20. Of course the United States, with its policy on Russia, could not accept the terms. The American Consul, S. Pinkney Tuck, did all that he could to protect American property, but hundreds of thousands of dollars worth was confiscated, and part of it carried off to western Russia.

The International Harvester and General Electric companies were the largest losers. So far as is known here all other foreign consuls except the Japanese and Chinese have left Vladivostok. What action will be taken in an attempt to recover damages for the seizure of American and other foreign property by Soviet Russia has not been decided.

DRY REPEAL HEARING MAY 21

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith has fixed May 21 for the public hearing at Albany on the Dunigan-Cavillier bill to repeal the Miller-Gage state prohibition enforcement law. The Governor promises an impartial hearing of wet and dry arguments on the measure that awaits his approval or veto.

TRADES BANK JOINS RESERVE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18.—The Amalgamated Bank, the first trades-union bank to be established in this city, has just been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System. Officials of the bank announced that the deposits had reached a total of \$1,000,000 during the first month of business. This amount represented 2288 depositors.

Fiume Commission
to Resume Labors

By Special Cable
ROME, May 18.—An agreement having been reached between the Fiume and Belgrade governments, it is officially announced that the Fiume joint commission will resume work in Rome on May 21.

The Italo-Yugoslav Commission will resume meetings at Abbadia, where the sittings were suspended before Easter, owing to the Yugoslav intransigent attitude regarding the problem of Fort Barco, the population of which strongly influenced the Yugoslav delegates not to give way to Italian demands.

RUSSIANS CONSIDER
OUTLOOK HOPELESSSoviet Note Creates Rupture in
Official Opinion—Debate in
British House

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 18.—Marquess Curzon, British Foreign Minister, and Leonid Krassin, delegate from Soviet Russia, had a two-hour interview yesterday but as both parties agreed to observe the strictest confidence regarding what passed nothing can be known officially. The discussions are only suspended to be resumed after Mr. Krassin has communicated with Moscow. A source of anxiety on the part of those anxious for the continuance of existing relations was the refusal by Ronald F. McNeill, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, late in parliamentary debate yesterday to undertake that they will not be broken off while Parliament is adjourned.

Sir Edward Grigg, speaking for both Liberal sections, had made a plea for the continuance of relations, and closed with the warning: "You will never get stable peace with Turkey until you first get peace with Russia." In the discussion which followed, Mr. McNeill was called on to give an assurance that the trade agreement would not be ruptured during the recess or thereafter, until the matter had been submitted to the House. To the surprise and consternation of many, he declined, saying that the note was the real rupture, "If a rupture there is to be, and the notes have been submitted to the House." Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition, protested against the claim that anything like parliamentary sanction could be construed from the inconclusive proceedings early in the week and which ended without a division. Stanley Baldwin, temporary leader of the House, reassured members somewhat by declaring the Government was "taking up a conciliatory attitude. I think we shall find that the note was a rupture and that what is called a rupture may be essential. There is, of course, a very insistent pressure from all Conservatives, except a small but influential minority, to withdraw from Russia the implied sanction which even trade relations provide, and as long as this is really a hole, to make the diplomatic arrangements express the actual situation."

However, trade interests are not negligible, and if certain amends for first offenses and guarantees against their repetition are obtained from the Soviet authorities as a result of the Curzon note, it is possible that the English Conservatives will rest content, rather than go through with a bitter parliamentary struggle, which a breach with Russia would involve. From a source in close touch with the British Foreign Office, it is learned that in these quarters the situation is regarded as "almost hopeless." The present view in well-informed British circles is that Mr. Krassin will have to persuade Moscow to accede to the British demands in full if a rupture is to be avoided.

TIKHON TRIAL SET FOR JULY

LONDON, May 18.—The trial of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former Patriarch of all Russia, has now been set for July, says a Moscow dispatch to The Daily Express.

Swiss Held Responsible
for Vorovsky IncidentBy The Associated Press
Moscow, May 18

A RUSSIAN Soviet note sent by the Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherine, to the Swiss Government today holds that Government responsible for the recent assassination at Lausanne of Mr. Vorovsky, Soviet representative there, through the alleged negligence of the Swiss officials to guard him.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL DEMANDS
FAIR DEAL FOR FOREIGN TRADEDr. Julius Klein Tells New England Convention American
Business Cannot Overlook Obligations

"Stand by our foreign trade," said Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, addressing the New England Foreign Trade Convention in Boston this morning. "Foreign trade amounts to but 15 per cent of our total business, but it is the tie which binds America to the rest of the world and the rest of the world to America. Without it our business structure would collapse. During the month of March American imports amounted to \$400,000,000. America is relied upon throughout the world as

AMERICA TO TAKE
DRASTIC MEASURES
TO FREE CAPTIVESUnited States Issues Ultimatum
to China—Bandit Terms Not
Definitely Formulated

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 18.—After waiting for almost a fortnight for the release of Americans held captive by bandits, the United States Government has issued an ultimatum to China, although such information as was obtained yesterday indicated that prospects for the release of the prisoners were brighter.

There has been too much brightening of prospects and subsequent fading, with no progress made, for the State Department longer to permit the Chinese Government to believe that it will await indefinitely the moves by the Chinese. Through the American Minister at Peking the Chinese Government has been told that if the captives are not set at liberty drastic action will follow.

"Foreign Interference" Blamed
So far as is known, the exact terms upon which the bandits propose to release the captives have not been definitely formulated. Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, in the Chinese Cabinet, who has been at Lincheng for several days, admits he is not positive what the terms are, but blames "foreign interference" for their magnitude.

The State Department announcement was critical of the Chinese authorities, stating that the Chinese Government will undoubtedly do everything possible to shift the blame on foreigners for anything that goes wrong, and on account of this the diplomatic body has steadfastly refused to take any part in the negotiations with the bandits, which the Chinese Government might use as an excuse to shirk or shift its own obvious responsibility.

Efficacious Measures Awaited
On May 16 the dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking handed a sharp memorandum to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, reminding the Government of its responsibility and stating that the corps "waits with impatience for it to take without further delay efficacious measures for the liberation of prisoners."

It is believed here that the tone of the memorandum, coupled with the yelled threat of possible future action by the powers with a view to preventing a recurrence of such outrages, may have had much to do with the announcement that negotiations were about to be undertaken for the release of the prisoners.

The ultimatum referred to in the concluding paragraph of the memorandum is understood to be the commission of foreign officers, which the diplomatic corps informed the Chinese Government that it had been appointed to investigate steps to be taken by the Chinese Government for the greater protection of railways and particularly foreigners and their property on those roads.

Bandits Say Captives to Be Shot

If Troops Are Not Withdrawn

SHANGHAI, May 18 (By The Associated Press).—Chinese bandits last night attacked Tawenkov, a town 90 miles north of Lincheng, and seized a number of captives, according to a report received here.

American and British captives of the Shanghai bandits will be shot next Tuesday if the Chinese troops are not withdrawn from the "final ultimatum" of the bandits, brought from the mountain stronghold today by Marcel Oliver Berube, a Frenchman, one of the prisoners, who was released for the purpose.

In a plaintive message to the outside world, a group of Chinese who were captured by the Shanghai bandits and escaped or were released deplore the lack of interest in the fate of the large number of Chinese held in the mountain stronghold along with the 16 or more foreigners.

"The lives of Chinese people," says the communication, "never move the hearts of officials. The foreign captives number only 10 or 20 per cent of the Chinese victims, but how enthusiastic foreign officials are in seeking their release. Chinese officials and militarists also are busy, but their assiduity is prompted by fear of diplomatic complications more than by anything else. The 100-odd Chinese prisoners therefore are left conveniently to their fate. What do the mandarins and militarists care if a couple of hundred Chinese perish?"

"But we are sparing no effort to liberate our fellow countrymen. A relief bureau for the Chinese captives has been organized at Tientsin."

MRS. ASHBY ELECTED PRESIDENT
OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCEOpponents of Social Legislation Carry on Filibuster
at Woman's Congress in Rome

By MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable
ROME, May 18.—No social or welfare recommendations must be made before they will permit the report to come to a vote.

Leading public health experts from many countries are here in the interests of the report.

Many women are declaring against



Mrs. Corbett Ashby
Successor to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance

congress failed to adopt when presented was that on social morality. Advocates of social legislation have been trying since Monday to secure the adoption of their program, and their opponents have been carrying on what amounts to a successful filibuster. The opponents have forced elimination of the recommendation for compulsory physical examinations

REICH WILL ACCEPT
FRENCH OCCUPATIONGermany's New Offer to Be
Wider, Is Reported—Armi-
stice Rumors Stronger

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, May 18.—The feeling that France is winning is gaining ground. The rumor that Germany besides sending a new offer will also accept the French occupation of the Ruhr district, withdraw its ordinances, decrees and secret instructions which call on the population and officials to resist, and generally to declare an armistice in the Ruhr, is the rumor which is now corroborated by statements in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies by a well-known industrialist who has had opportunities to become acquainted with the German idea.

There is some optimism, though whether the next German note will in fact meet French views is doubtful. It would appear that the French are losing all faith in the possibility of a large loan. They ask from Germany, not so much a total to be mobilized by means of borrowing, but rather annuities which will enable France to fulfill its own budgetary requirements. Opinion is continually shifting on this point, but there is now a general tendency to desire Germany to take on its own shoulders the service of the French loan already raised.

France Wants Assistance
Germany could not do all this, but it is obvious that what France must really want is assistance in this direction. At present as a result of the war, France has heavy obligations toward England and America. Long ago it was made clear that in one way or another France meant to transfer this responsibility to Germany. This could be done by making C bonds negotiable for payment of its debt to America and England or in destroying C bonds to the extent that the French debt is canceled. The basis of this is simple enough, but now it would appear that France is thinking of how it is possible to make Germany take the responsibility for the internal as well as the external loans of France. The position of France is not easy. Out of revenues which have barely exceeded 20,000,000,000 francs, France is obliged to pay nearly 13,000,000,000 annually in interest and amortization. If part of this liability were transferred to Germany, if Germany took over the responsibility for

the heavy-financed and ably-directed drive of the wets in Wisconsin was termed by B. N. Hicks, legislative counsel for the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League to be an important victory for prohibition enforcement in the United States, especially since Wisconsin has a reputation of being wet.

Mr. Hicks pointed out that the memorial to Congress passed by the Senate petitioning for "good beer" means nothing in that three senators who voted for it voted against the Sachtjen bill.

Wets counted on sweeping everything before them in Wisconsin and thus give the nullification movement a flying wedge in the next Congress. The decisive defeat on their major bill has burst their empty claims of important victories in Wisconsin.

BOSTON "BUCKETING"
INQUIRY UNDER WAY
NEW YORK, May 18 (By The Associated Press).—An investigation of bucketing and irregular dealings among Boston brokers is under way, it was reported today, after Thomas C. O'Brien district attorney of that city conferred with District Attorney Joab Banton and Richard E. Enright police commissioner of New York.

Mr. O'Brien declined to discuss details of his investigation on the ground that publicity would hamper the Government's activities. He expects to return to Boston today.

New Ocean Speed Mark
Is Set by Majestic

NEW YORK, May 18.—A STEAMSHIP speed record between New York and Cherbourg was set today by the British steamer Majestic, with an average of 24.79 miles an hour, according to a cable message from Commodore Sir Bertram Hayes, commander.

The steamer, which took the long track, covered 2187 miles in 5 days, 16 hours and 48 minutes, and its average speed was 28 miles faster than when she set the record of 5 days, 4 hours and 18 minutes last November on the short track of 2099 miles.

LEVIATHAN ENTERS
BOSTON DRY DOCKWorld's "Largest" Steamship to
Be Prepared for Entering
Overseas Service

Three red, white, and blue smokestacks, earmarks of the United States Shipping Board, looming up behind Green Island, and the Stars and Stripes fluttering in a 15-mile an hour breeze, about 10 a. m. today, visualized the approach of the American steamer Leviathan, "largest" steamer afloat, to Boston harbor. The vessel comes from Newport News to be dry-docked for completion of its reconditioning, preparatory to entering the transatlantic passenger service.

First to salute the huge liner was the harbor tug Taurus, bearing newspaper men and photographers, which was answered by three deep blasts from the Leviathan's whistle, with Graves Light abeam. The freshly painted white superstructure, glistening in the bright sunlight, loomed up strikingly against the long black hull, as the hour swung gracefully into the lower harbor and President's Roads. An airplane circling above added picturesque to the scene.

Crowd on Castle Island

Crowds gathered on Castle Island and the Army Base to watch the 14 towboats as they clustered around the huge vessel, ready to assist her to swing round toward the dry dock. At 11:35 a. m., barely five minutes behind schedule, the Leviathan was abreast America's largest dry dock. There was sufficient breeze to delay the approach to the dock and propellers of many tugboats churned up considerable mud despite the nine-foot tide, which reached its maximum height at 1:32 p. m. The first cable was connected with the dry dock at 12:18 as the nose of the liner rode over the entrance all a few minutes afterward. The liner will remain in dry dock about a month for the final work of reconditioning.

William F. Gibbs of Gibbs Brothers, contractors in charge of reconditioning, came to Boston on the Leviathan, along with several other members of the firm, and officials of the Shipping Board. Capt. Walter J. Bernard of the United States Army transport service, specially detailed to the contractors during the period of reconditioning, arrived here yesterday and made all arrangements. He had charge of the Leviathan during the World War, and took it from Hoboken, N. J., to the Newport News repair yards several months ago, and also from alongside at Newport News on Wednesday to open water, on its way to Boston.

Equipment From Everywhere

Many stores are represented in reconditioning the Leviathan. Records of the Shipping Board show that industries and resources everywhere were called upon to provide marine equipment, supplies, raw material, foodstuffs, and labor by more than 200 subcontracts. Massachusetts provided ship fittings, lanterns, sperm oil, hemp, cordage, etc., toward the \$8,000,000 job on the Leviathan. New York state was called upon for almost every manufactured article in ship equipment. Connecticut furnished silversware, machinery, carpets, tools, etc.

New equipment on the Leviathan includes 102,000 pieces of dining room china; 119,278 pieces of restaurant china; 43,084 pieces of glassware; 71,798 pieces of silverware; 190,000 pieces of linen, 34,000 pounds of blankets, etc.

For purposes of comparison, the size of the Leviathan is more readily realized when displacement figures are shown. The Leviathan's displacement tonnage is approximately 62,000. Superdreadnaughts of the United States Navy displace from 28,000 to 30,000 tons.

In length, the West Virginia, the world's largest battleship, now being built at Newport News, Va., is 584 feet. The Leviathan is 950 feet long, according to managers of the United States Shipping Board. The crew numbers 1100. The vessel will have 46 boilers and 30 furnaces, eight turbines on the main shaft, four propeller shafts, nine steel decks and an area of 7 1/2 acres. Blohm & Voss of Germany built the vessel in 1914, under the name Vaterland. The Hamburg-American Line operated it for a brief time, when the World War prevented further use of it. In 1917 it was seized by the United States Government. Used as a transport, the vessel carried 110,591 United States troops across the Atlantic in 19 trips.

Dispute Over Measurements
Some dispute has arisen regarding the claims of the United States Shipping Board as to the Leviathan's size and the figures given in the last issue of Lloyd's Register, 1921-1922. Lloyd's accepted the measurements of the Germans, giving gross tonnage of 54,000.

BANKING CHARTERS
FOR LABOR UNIONS
21 IN THREE YEARSSuccess of Union Institutions
Brings Capital of Workers
Pouring Into VaultsCo-operative Chain Stores, Mines,
Bakeries, Industrial Plants,
Also Being Launched

NEW YORK, May 18 (By The Associated Press).—Labor's second venture in banking in New York City was dedicated today at the formal opening of the Federation Bank at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. The new institution jointly organized by the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city and the State Federation of Labor starts with an authorized capitalization of \$1,000,000, and according to its officers, a million stockholders.

Two other Labor banks for which charters have been applied will bring the number in this city to four, all launched this year, and the number in the United States, where three years ago there were none, to 23, including 14 in operation and nine authorized by local or national unions. The amalgamated bank of the clothing workers is already in operation on Union Square, New York. A depository of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and one of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union remain to be opened.

Other Enterprises Start
The rapid spread of labor banks, attributed by union leaders and financiers to the quick success of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank at Cleveland, has started a growth of other co-operative labor enterprises.

There is a brotherhood investment company at Cleveland with a capital of \$10,000,000 which finances businesses for other union groups; and the \$2,000,000 coal river collieries, which digs and transports fuel to the homes of union men.

Although the coal miners themselves have not acquired a mine, they have set up throughout the eastern producing centers a chain of co-operatively-owned stores which distribute food, clothing and other necessities, buying in huge quantities, selling at low prices, and turning over millions of dollars worth of merchandise a year. The United Mine Workers of America is understood to have contributed largely to the organization of this chain-store system.

Other Novel Ventures

Among novel Labor ventures in this city is the Brownville Co-Operative Bakery, owned by a Socialist group. It has a \$10,000 weekly output, each loaf and piece of pastry bearing a union label with the emblem of the Socialist workmen's circle, an arm holding aloft a flaming torch.

Organized hat and cap makers also plan to go into business for themselves, local unions having recently financed a survey to determine where they can most advantageously open a manufacturing plant and a chain of hat distributing stores.

Labor banks are, however, becoming the investment district of most union capital. The estimated aggregate now reaching well above the \$100,000,000 mark. They started with the Brotherhood Bank at Cleveland, which had a million dollars in 1920 and now has \$19,000,000 resources. Now there are banks, in operation or authorized, at: Washington, D. C., Hammond, Ind., Chicago, Philadelphia, San Bernardino, Cal., Tucson, Ariz., Birmingham, Ala., Three Forks, Mont., St. Louis, Harrisburg, Pa., Buffalo, New York City, Cincinnati, Spokane, Los Angeles, Port Huron, Mich., Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

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SENATE ADVANCES
EQUAL PAY BILLSimilar Salaries for Teachers
Regardless of Sex May Be
Referred to Public

After amending the bill providing for equal pay for equal work for Boston school teachers irrespective of sex by providing for a referendum to the voters of the city at the municipal election of the current year, the Massachusetts Senate today voted, 19 to 7, in favor of advancing the measure to a third reading.

Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River, led the fight in favor of the bill, pointing out that 71,000 votes were cast for the bill on a question of public opinion at the last election, and \$5,000 against it. He declared that the fundamental is sound, and that if the school committee will not abide by the wishes of the people it is the duty of the Legislature to demand it. He opposed the referendum amendment offered by Wellington Wells, Representative from Boston, on the ground that the issue has already been passed upon by the people.

George D. Chamberlain, Senator from Springfield, opposed the bill, although he espoused the fundamental idea of it. He declared that it is overturning the practice of many years of leaving the matter of employment of teachers and their salaries to the school committees. On the ground that the committees should not be interfered with, he said, the Legislature rejected the school finance bill, limiting their appropriating powers. Abbot P. Rice, Senator from Newton, opposed the measure on similar grounds, declaring it unsound class legislation.

John F. Shea, Senator from Holyoke, supported the aim of the bill but declared that it should be submitted to the people. He attacked the methods of the lobby in support of the measure. His view was taken by William

A. O'Hearn, Senator from Berkshire, and opposed by James J. Mulvey, Senator from Boston, who inquired where the money had come from that was spent to defeat the proposition in the last election.

On adopting the amendment for referendum there was a rising vote of 33 to 9, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a rising vote of 19 to 17.

SENATE PASSES
GAS TAX MEASUREReferendum Efforts May Hold
Up Operation of Law

After a brief debate, the Massachusetts Senate passed through all its stages the bill providing for a levy of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, the revenue of which is to be used on the highways of the State, cities, and towns. The bill as amended provides an allowance for the Department of Public Works in anticipation of the collection of the tax but it was agreed that in the event of a referendum being sought, this amendment would become inoperative.

Opposition during the debate was on the grounds that added taxation was not to be desired and that higher registration fees would be the better solution.

In support of the bill it was pointed out that it was essential to raise money for the large highway and bridge building program. No rollcall was taken. The rules were suspended so that the bill could be returned to the House for action on the amendment. Inasmuch as the Governor supports the measure, it is expected to become law unless held up by the referendum which the automobile interests are seeking.

POTATO GROWERS
TO GRADE CROPS

HOULTON, Me., May 18 (Special).—A new feature of the Apastock potato movement, according to G. Herbert Foss, president of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange, will be grading the crop and making up parcels for sale to the housewives in the number of pounds usually bought. The potatoes, so graded and packed, will bear the brand of the exchange. Plans also are made for sale of potatoes for home consumption through a co-operative nonprofit selling organization at Fort Fairfield. These plans affect 3000 potato growers and 60 per cent of the crop raised in Apastock for market.

HARVARD APPOINTS DR. LARSEN
Dr. Esper S. Larsen Jr., of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed professor of petrography at Harvard, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. John Eliot Wolff, who is to give up active teaching at the close of this college year. Dr. Larsen is at present geologist in charge of the section of petrology of the Geological Survey. He graduated from the University of California in 1906, spent a year there teaching geology and mineralogy, put in another year and a half as assistant petrographer for the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington, and since 1909 has been connected with the Geological Survey. During this period he spent a year as acting associate professor of geology at the University of California, and in 1918 he won his doctor's degree at the same institution. Dr. Larsen's Harvard appointment will take effect next September.

DEBATING COUNCIL ELECTIONS
LEWISTON, Me., May 18 (Special).—New officers have been elected for the Bates College debating council: William E. Young '24, president; Arthur W. Polinter '25, vice-president; Erwin D. Canham '25, secretary; Prof. A. Craig Baird, treasurer. All three students are from Lewiston and Auburn.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday, increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; diminishing north-west winds becoming variable.

Weather Outlook
The indications are for generally fair weather throughout the Washington forecast district Friday and in the Atlantic states Saturday. The temperature will be slightly higher in the Atlantic states, except New England, Saturday.

Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 52 Kansas City 64
Atlantic City 54 Memphis 64
Boston 54 Montreal 64
Buffalo 44 Nantucket 64
Calgary 44 New Orleans 64
Charleston 72 New York 52
Chicago 56 Philadelphia 64
Denver 56 Portland, Me. 54
Des Moines 52 Portland, Ore. 60
Eastport 52 St. Paul 62
Galveston 72 St. Louis 62
Hatteras 44 St. Paul 62
Helena 44 Washington 60
Jacksonville 72

GLASSINE
A Transparent Paper
LOUIS T. STEVENSON
110 East 42nd Street NEW YORK

REICH WILL ACCEPT
FRENCH OCCUPATION

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting the claims of bondholders, the financial relief to France would be enormous.

Recently there have been a number of references to such an arrangement in the Temps and other officially inspired newspapers. In the meanwhile it is reported that Germany is busily preparing a new note in which there will be greater insistence on guarantees.

The last time they were mentioned in the Temps was in the French call for precision. If in addition there are further promises regarding payments and a truce as described by The Christian Science Monitor representative arranged peace prospects will really be brighter. The idea of an armistice in itself makes a strong appeal, and its publication has given greater shape to it. M. Poincaré himself maintains the attitude that France need not hurry. Appearing before the Finance and Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber, he pointed out that the results of the Ruhr occupation had been greater than he had hoped for. In the course of his statement, he said that until the beginning of the month of May, the military expenditure, after allowing for what the same troops would have cost in France, came to \$1,000,000 francs. Civilian outlay he put at \$50,000,000 francs, making a total of only \$51,000,000 francs for the occupation which had lasted five months. These official figures do not, of course, really represent what the occupation has cost France. More than 250,000 men and women have been added to the army, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. More than 250,000 men and women have been added to the army, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

LEAGUE BRANCH TO BE FORMED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (Special).—Unit steps in the formation of a local branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association have been taken here following the mass meeting of the Springfield Stock Selling Society, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. More than 250,000 men and women have been added to the army, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

ANCIENTS TO CELEBRATE JUNE 4

The two hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will be held on Monday, June 4. Military and naval guests will report to the chief of staff at the Armory, Faneuil Hall, at 12 noon. The company will be held on Monday, June 4. Military and naval guests will report to the chief of staff at the Armory, Faneuil Hall, at 12 noon. The company will be held on Monday, June 4. Military and naval guests will report to the chief of staff at the Armory, Faneuil Hall, at 12 noon.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP

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Chicken Pie
A few dumplings and potatoes, an onion and a carrot and season well with Lea & Perrins' sauce. Have the crust brown and crisp; but be sure to use
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
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London to Liverpool for the exclusive use of motor traffic. It is estimated to cost possibly as much as \$15,000,000. This road would go by Birmingham and take Manchester en route, and would be open to both commercial and private motor traffic. The road, which would be known as the Northern and Western Motor-Way would be kept up by mileage and tonnage tolls. This has, of course, as yet only reached the discussion stage, as parliamentary powers would have to be obtained and the money found for such a big project.

FINAL MEETING FOR INDUSTRIES

Members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts will hold their final meeting of the 1928-29 season at the Hotel Lincoln on May 24, having accepted an invitation of the Whittin Machine Works to visit the company's factory and study its employment relations organization. After inspection of the plant, R. B. Currie, industrial relations manager of the Revere Rubber Company, will speak on "Protecting Industrial Employees Against Stock Selling Sharks," and G. W. Sullivan, employment manager of the Worthington Pump Machinery Corporation, will talk on "Credit Unions."

LEAGUE BRANCH TO BE FORMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (Special).—Unit steps in the formation of a local branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association have been taken here following the mass meeting of the Springfield Stock Selling Society, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. More than 250,000 men and women have been added to the army, at which the purposes and methods of the organization were expounded by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

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DEPORTED IRISHMEN
QUICKLY ARRESTEDRevelations of Campaign of Violence
Expected—Indemnity
Bill Before Parliament

My Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 18.—The indemnity bill which was introduced yesterday in the House of Commons avoids raising directly the question of whether the doctrine of "no arrest without trial" is to be encroached upon, but has aroused considerable criticism and so little alarm by the manner in which it seeks to indemnify. Instead of providing that judgments against W. C. Bridgeman, the Home Secretary, should be satisfied from Government funds, it would enact that no suits could be brought. If the matter stopped there it would mean that those wrongfully deported would be deprived of the remedies available in such cases under English law. Apparently, however, the Government is not seeking to escape the financial consequences of its error, for when interrogated Mr. Bridgeman said the question of compensation was being "carefully considered."

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DR. BAKER REPLIES
TO BUTLER CHARGECalls Educator's Dry Law
Assertion Misrepresentation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 18.—Dr. F. A. Baker, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in replying here today to the recent utterance of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, concerning prohibition conditions in the United States, declared that the educator had misrepresented to other nations the nature and history of the prohibition movement in America.

OUTINGS FOR BOSTON HORSES

Boston horses, after the hard service of the past winter, are having a chance to enjoy the soft turf and juicy spring grasses at the Nevin Rest Farm maintained by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The expense for a two week vacation is estimated at \$7.50 for each horse. The owner pays if able, otherwise the society provides a free outing. Contributions are needed by the society for this purpose and also for its summer watering of horses.

RULING ON MARRYING MADE

In an opinion rendered today to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Jay B. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, rules that members of the Salvation Army and retired ministers are barred under the laws of the Commonwealth from the performance of the duties of the office of minister by such persons in the past are legal, however, is sustained by a past decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State.

SENATE PRESIDENT IS HOST

Members of the Massachusetts Senate and the State House newspapers were the guests of Frank G. Allen of Norwood, President of the Senate, at a dinner last night at the Algonquin Club. A silver pitcher and tray for the President's desk in the Senate were presents to Mr. Allen, and both members of the Legislature and the press joined in providing entertainment.

NEW RADIO RECORD ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—An amateur radio station has succeeded in transmitting signals approximately halfway around the world, establishing a new long distance record, according to a communication received yesterday at the American Radio Relay League headquarters. A ship operator reports that he heard the station operated by E. W. Rouse at Galveston, Tex., 100 miles southeast of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean, 11,000 miles distant.

FIREMEN DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE

DOVER, N. H., May 18.—The majority of the Dover firemen who recently decided to strike have changed their minds. The City Council removed from office two assistant engineers last night changed their tactics to conform with the city's by-laws and preferred charges against the two officials. The City Council set next Wednesday night for a public hearing on the charges.

Custom Made Clothes
for Men

of exceptional quality and workmanship at VERY LOW PRICES
We have a complete stock of custom made clothes at very low prices.
We do your own home or office and call with samples at your service.
ISAAC KAUFMAN
261 W. 81st St. Schuyler 9014, New York

HOME STUDY
IN MUSIC

May Be Greatly Benefited by a
Careful Use of
How to Teach Piano
to the Child Beginner
By Louise Robyn
"For Teachers and Mothers"

This scholarly work analyzes the proper guidance of the child's musical intelligence and points out how this may be accomplished in the practice hour at home where the mother holds the reins. The Teacher of Music will also find the subject matter presented with the authority of one who has attained distinguished success in the teaching field.
Material suitable for use in connection with this well-thought-out treatise is mentioned in the text.
Price \$1.50
Clayton F. Summy Co., Publishers
628 South Wabash Ave., Chicago

Enjoy Sharp Knives in the Kitchen
Ace Knife Sharpener

Several strokes of the knife through the steel cutting disks will sharpen the dullest knife.
Ace Hardware Mfg. Corp. 108 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Dealers are requested to send for special discount

Attractive Shoes at Right Prices
Sport Oxfords
for
Boys and Men
Larkide Soles with Elkskin or Two-tone Uppers
PRICES: Boys' \$4.75 to \$7.00 Men's \$7.75 to \$10.00
Creme Soles with Elkskin or Grain Uppers
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NEW STATE PRISON
INQUIRY IS ORDEREDGovernor Cox Signs Resolve Call-
ing for Special Committee to
Study Situation

Investigation of the question of re-locating the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, together with details of a proposed new institution, is provided in a resolve signed today by Governor H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. The study will be made by a special committee named by the Governor, and is based on three bills filed with the present session, seeking immediate action for a new State Prison.

In signing the resolve the Governor gave out a letter from W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, who made a special investigation of the prison at the request of the Governor last winter. Mr. Forbes, in his letter, endorsed the terms and the aim of the resolve and said:

My investigations of the prisons led me to believe that it would be premature to appropriate money for the construction of a new prison until certain preliminaries had been determined, such as only could be done by an intelligent survey of the situation by experts qualified to judge. The location, the size, the arrangement and the use to which it and existing buildings, other than at Charlestown, are to be put must all be determined as a part of your prison system before construction can begin.

I therefore feel that the adoption of this measure will not result in the loss of any valuable time but that a well-considered step will have been taken toward remedying those features of our prison situation which are at the present time unfortunate.

I feel that your commission should be required to make a survey of the system to be adopted, and that will greatly influence, perhaps to a controlling degree, the matters specifically mentioned in the resolution.

WELLESLEY GETS
YOUTH MESSAGEEuropean Students Tell College
of Overseas Movement

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 18.—The visit of three European students to Wellesley College this past week as guests of the forum is fresh evidence to the reawakened interest of college students in international relations. The students have come not as representatives of nations, nor as propagandists of any particular doctrine, but to exchange ideas on the problems of life.

The Wellesley College Forum, under the auspices of which they are visiting the college is a unit of the National Student Forum, an organization which has no platform and no motive except freedom of speech. Its object is to encourage students to examine and express their opinions on current problems and to help them realize that the youth of a nation has something of definite value to contribute to the settlement of its problems.

The purpose of the visiting students is the presentation of the youth movement which has recently come out of Europe. It is not an organization but an individual awakening to the real values of life. It represents a keen desire on the part of the youth to rise above the superficial and false conventions that they find everywhere.

Hans Tiesler, one of the visiting students is a young German workman who attended the People's International College at Eisenach, Germany. He was one of the German Wandervogel and has many friends in all the youth groups of Germany. At one time he and six other men lived together conducting a co-operative industry as proof that people could, if they wished, live in harmony in the midst of a competitive society.

Piet Roest is a student at the University of Leiden and a member of the Practical Idealist Association. Jorgen Holk of the University of Copenhagen represents the student movement in all the Scandinavian countries. He has spent much time in the University Settlement at Copenhagen, where students instruct workers unable to attend the university.

ART

Children's Art Exhibit

About 10 years ago there was started at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an experiment which has ever since been of interest to artists and educators throughout the country. It is now no longer experimental that all children have a certain faculty of expression in the language of drawing and painting, and that this faculty can be encouraged and developed in a way without in any way cramping the interest and imagination that children possess. The work has proved so successful that it has broadened and developed so that other cities and organizations are now using it as a valuable department in their educational work.

One of these developments is the art department of the Federated Jewish Charities which has established throughout Boston classes open to all the children under the direction of Jeannette Greenberg, for the purpose of developing a knowledge of drawing and painting as a medium of expression. The method used is based upon Dr. Derman Ross' theory of design which maintains that there are in art certain fundamentals through the understanding of which one comes to as high an understanding of beauty as is possible for the individual.

The third annual exhibit of the work which is being held through May 27 at the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston, Seaver Street, Roxbury, proves the progress and worth of these classes. The ages of the children range from 6 to 15, and the subjects depicted cover every phase of life from early Bible times to the present day. Pictures of experiences, original illustrations of the Bible stories, designs and pen and ink drawings; all are delightful to the spectator.

"Samson and the Lion," a painting



Leviathan Taken This Morning in Boston Harbor on Way to Dry Dock. Custom House Tower at Left

In oils by Isadore Klein, 13, is deserved mention, "Noah's Ark," by Morris Richter, is good in color and composition; and David Gaudier's "Moses Coming Down the Mount With the Law" is worthy of commendation. These three boys were the prize-winners. The chief honorable mention is Harry Manuel's "Jacob's Pushing the Rock." This is a conception that many adult art students would be proud of.

KENNEBEC RIVER
PROJECT UPHELDPower Company Manager Calls
It Clean-Cut Proposition

AUBURN, Me., May 18 (Special).—"What capital needs is assurance that Maine will keep faith with the investors in industries within the state and extend reasonable encouragement to individual initiative," said Walter S. Wyman, treasurer and general manager of the Central Maine Power Company, in an address on the water power situation in the state before the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wyman said that the proposed Kennebec River storage project, which failed of legislation in the recent session, is a clean-cut business proposition agreed to by practically all the water power users on the Kennebec River. Its aim primarily, he declared, is to reduce the cost to users and to insure a steady supply of water in drought, reserving surplus water in spring freshets, and not to make profit for the company. He said the Central Maine Power Company would as soon have a lease to develop the Dead River reservoir as to have the right to purchase the state lands, provided the State "is bound to either renew the lease or take over the property when it expires."

An important point, which some people overlook, he said, is that while the State is rich in lakes and water-powers, Georgia and Alabama can compete successfully with Maine because Maine power is not so steady nor so cheap, on account of lack of control of the water.

CANNOT GET HELP.
DECLARE FARMERS

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18.—"Worcester County farmers will lose \$500,000 this year because they cannot get help," declared George F. E. Story, county agent and manager of Worcester County extension service.

"Strong, able-bodied men," declared Mr. Story, "are showing a keen unwillingness to work on the farm. The current wage of \$40 to \$50 a month, with room and board and general keep, is no attraction. Farm labor conditions are worse now than they were during the war. The result will be a curtailment of crops."

"MASSONS IN CHINA" IS SUBJECT of Right Worshipful Arthur Prince, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, is to address the Masters and Wardens Association of the twenty-fifth Masonic District, at its annual meeting and ladies' night, at Young's Hotel, tonight. He will talk on his trip to China, and his experiences with Masonic interests in that country, as far as is possible while non-Masons are present. A banquet will precede the meeting.

LEVIATHAN ENTERS
BOSTON DRY DOCK

(Continued from Page 1)

232; length 907.6 feet; beam or extreme breadth at the widest part 100.3 feet; depth 58.3 feet. The Shipping Board, however, basing its claim on measurements of the Tonnage Bureau of the Department of Commerce after reconditioning the vessel, says present tonnage is 59,956.55. Since the steamship Majestic's tonnage is 56,551, the disputed difference will decide which, in fact, is the world's largest vessel.

Regarding the length of the Leviathan, it is declared that two possible standards may be taken: the distance along the water line, the standard used by Lloyd's, which would make the steamship Majestic with 915.5 feet, longer than the Leviathan with 907.6 feet. The Shipping Board, however, lays claim to a length of 900.3 feet for the Leviathan, which probably represents the distance between bow and stern at the maximum above water.

POTTERY INDUSTRY
FOR BATH PROPOSED

BATH, Me., May 19 (Special).—A pottery industry is being proposed for this city, to take the place, in part, of the decadent shipping industry. The idea is being advanced by George B. Wetherbee, superintendent and mechanical engineer of the Bath Iron Works. Of first importance, he says, is the fact that right here in Maine is to be had a virtually inexhaustible supply of feldspar, clay and other products for the fabrication of pottery. Trenton, N. J., is a flourishing pottery center, and Maine ships its feldspar there. Bath would have the advantage of Trenton because of its proximity to the raw material.

Secondly, Mr. Wetherbee points out, Bath has cheap and unequalled power for the largest factories, and there are admirable sites along the Kennebec River, with the best of shipping facilities by rail and water. With all the settings thus made to order, it is contended, the pottery business and a few lusty industries unaffected by the shipbuilding collapse or the war boom's wane, should form a nucleus for a new kinship between Bath and prosperity.

BOSTON CHAMBER
ELECTS MR. COONLEY

Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, was yesterday elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the board of directors to succeed Frederic S. Snyder. Mr. Coonley leaves his position as chairman of the committee on commercial and industrial affairs to accept the presidency.

Other officers elected were: First

Deane's Shop
FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
The Shop Specialists—222 West South Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 6026—Particular Attention to telegrams and telegraph orders.

vice-president, Robert G. Dodge of the law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge; second vice-president, W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank. Allan Forbes was re-elected treasurer, and James A. McKibben, who has held the office of secretary since the chamber was organized, received a further recognition of his services when the directors unanimously voted his reelection.

STREET WIDENING
BILL AMENDED TO
STOP SPECULATION

Amended so as to insure safeguarding against possible real estate speculation, the bill providing for carrying out Mayor Curley's \$3,500,000 proposed widening of Cambridge and Court streets was reported today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

As amended the bill provides that the width of the streets be definitely set at 100 feet, whereas the original bill provided for a maximum width of 100 feet and no minimum. It also provides that the plans for street development must be approved by the city planning board.

Another amendment stipulates that the state-owned Cambridge tunnel on the Boston end of the tunnel adjacent to Cambridge Street be properly protected.

COMMISSION TO STUDY
CHARTER RECASTING

Consideration of all phases of charter construction for a city government will be taken up by a commission of 13 provided for in a resolve for recasting the Boston charter, signed by Governor H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts. The commission would be made up of two members of the Senate, five of the House, two named by the Mayor of Boston and four by the Governor.

Recent agitation for changes in the Boston charter culminated this year in the filing with the Legislature of several specific proposals. These proposals ranged from proportional representation and preferential voting to reactionary suggestions, and it was felt wiser to have the whole situation carefully studied and a new draft of the charter submitted to the next session.

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Workmen's Compensation Insurance
E. J. GUETTNER COMPANY
GENERAL INSURANCE
VICTOR BUILDING, 1000 F STREET, LOS ANGELES

DRY LAW BACKERS
EMPLOY 'HATCHET'

This Time, Though, It Is Magazine to Spread Facts

Current opinion regarding prohibition, both in the United States and elsewhere, is being gathered for publication in "The Hatchet," the new organ of the Prohibition Foundation's Massachusetts branch, the first number of which is about to be issued. Though named for the weapon wielded by Carrie Nation during her war on liquor, the Hatchet will pursue the more peaceful ways of an educator, aiding in the campaign which it is hoped will spread the truth about prohibition to an extent that will aid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Hatchet will be published monthly, or possibly oftener, and will be mailed to voters, ministers, teachers and others of this State who reach large numbers of people. The type of statements which it contains is indicated in the opening words of its first number, quoted from Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Cleveland, who says:

"The longer I live and the more I see of it, the more bitterly I am opposed to the entire manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of 90 per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today."

PHONE HOLLY 367
CALIFORNIA LAUNDRY
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She expects confessions
that you bring to be unusually good.
Take Elite candies next time!

The Elite
CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY
629-641 FLORES ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
In Pasadena, 634 East Colorado St.

MONOGRAPHS TELL
FEDERAL ACTIVITYPublications Describe in Detail
Work of Various Services

When the average citizen of the United States comes into casual touch with the operations of the national Government, through the press or at the polls, he often fails to acquire an understanding, either of its scope or of the intricate co-ordination of its machinery. To foster such an understanding the Institute for Government Research has undertaken the preparation of a series of monographs giving a detailed description of each of the fifty or more distinct services of the Government.

To those citizens whose task it is to administer public affairs; to members of Congress, whose enlightenment on administrative problems is relied upon to guide the Government and secure its appropriations; to the immediate services of these groups the Institute for Government Research monographs will be invaluable. They are all prepared according to a uniform plan. They give, first, the history of the establishment and development of the service; second, its functions, described not in general terms but by detailing its specific activities; third, its organizations for the handling of these activities; fourth, the character of its plant; fifth, a compilation of, or reference to, the laws and regulations governing its operations; sixth, financial statements showing its appropriations, expenditures, and other data for a period of years; and, finally, a full bibliography of the sources of information, official or private, bearing on the service and its operations.

Twenty-four of these monographs are now in print. They include: The Geological Survey; the Reclamation Service; the Bureau of Mines; the Alaskan Engineering Commission; the Tariff Commission; the Federal Board for Vocational Education; the Federal Trade Commission; the Steamboat Inspection Service; the Weather Bureau; the National Park Service; the Public Health Service; the Employees' Compensation Commission; the General Land Office; the Bureau of Education; the Bureau of Navigation; the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the Federal Power Commission; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Railroad Labor Board; the Division of Conciliation; the Children's Bureau; the Women's Bureau; the Office of the Supervising Architect; the Bureau of Pensions.

HOLYOKE ARRANGES
FOR ITS CELEBRATION

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 18 (Special).—Rehearsals for the great pageant at the city's fiftieth anniversary celebration early in September will begin June 8 in the auditorium of the City Hall. Scenes and episodes of the pageant have been worked out and the principals and organizations to participate have been assigned to their respective roles.

The publicity committee has decided to conduct a slogan contest to get the best catch-phrase to advertise the semicentennial, and poster contests will be arranged for children and another for adults. An essay contest will be open to the school children. There will be substantial cash prizes in each instance.

WOMEN ON JURIES
BILL IS DEFEATED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18 (Special).—The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday again voted adversely on a measure making women eligible for jury duty in the courts of the State. The Senate had previously passed an amended bill making such service permissive rather than mandatory, but the House rejected the original measure and did not consider the amendment. A new measure was then adopted by the Senate under suspension of the rules with virtually the same provisions, but the House refused by a vote of 66 to 102 to suspend its rules in order to consider the new bill.

Famous For Perfect Diamonds

FOR many years it has been the inflexible policy of Feagan & Co. to definitely restrict their diamond selections in all stones of one quarter carat and larger to specimens which under critical and competent examination reveal no imperfections.

Thus the widely known reputation of this house for "Perfect Diamonds" has been soundly established.

Jewelry remodelled—Gems reset—Diamonds cordially furnished.

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WORLD COURT IDEA
TO BE EXPLAINEDLeague of Nations Organization
to Spread Information

Spread of information as to just what membership in the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice would mean to the United States and the world, and how these can be obtained without jeopardizing the integrity or independence of the United States, is the immediate object of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, which is just getting under way and has opened an office at 2 Joy Street. Prof. Ellis Perry of Harvard University is president; James Garfield of Boston, an attorney, is treasurer; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard is chairman of the board of directors; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton is vice-chairman, and John F. Moore is chairman of the executive committee. Miss Zara DuPont is organizing secretary and Mrs. R. H. Gorham is office secretary. With them is a committee of 100 prominent men and women throughout the State.

Although the organization is barely completed, it was one of the co-operating organizations that brought Lord Robert Cecil to Boston and conducted the meeting in Symphony Hall. Tomorrow it is to hold a big meeting in Springfield to be addressed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and probably presided over by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. A Springfield group will be formed at that time. Local groups already have been organized in Cambridge and Andover and others are in process of formation elsewhere. The Massachusetts branch has secured a list of prominent men and women to speak on the subject for groups and organizations.

John H. Clarke of Ohio, for six years a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is president of the national organization, whose headquarters are in New York. George W. Wickersham of New York, former Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Taft, is president of the council, and Everett Coby, an attorney of New Jersey and prominent Republican, is chairman of the executive committee. It was formed in January of this year by the union of two national nonpartisan associations, each of which had a number of constituent bodies. The main object of the new association is to induce the United States to enter the League of Nations on terms consistent with the Constitution.

The officers maintain that the responsible participation of the United States in the League of Nations will make that body the greatest agency yet devised for securing the peace of the world. While some Democrats and some Republicans are against such entry into the League, many Republicans and many Democrats are in favor of it. Taking the position that no political party has a right to appropriate this great international question, the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association aims to keep it out of partisan politics by inviting all in favor of League membership in one organization which casts aside partisan policies and works only to secure the one end.

The Citizens Bank
BANKING AND TRUSTS
COMBINED RESOURCES \$76,000,000.00
and a cordial welcome.

J. W. Robinson Co.
Seventy and Grand
Los Angeles, California

Mail Order Shopping Service
OUT-OF-TOWN patrons will find Robinson's Mail Order service an effective means of "shopping from a distance."

Experienced shoppers will select merchandise from any section of the store for those who cannot shop in person.

Great pains are taken to satisfy one's exact needs.—And there is no charge for the service.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Circus Procession

Listen to the circus band, playing fine music. See the golden chariots and the jolly clown. Watch the lumbering elephants, high above the crowd. So the circus makes a parade when it comes to town.

"It hadn't been for the toy elephant, nobody would have thought of having a circus procession, and usually the toy elephant lived upstairs, and didn't come out of doors at all. But that morning the toy elephant happened to be on the piazza, standing on his four wheels, and looking with his heady eyes at the garden as if wondering how soon the seeds would come up and turn into vegetables.

John, Henry, Mary, Susan, and Thomas had been playing together in the yard. Their last names were different, because they were neighbors and not all one family. But they played so often together that John's father sometimes spoke of them as if they were one person, whom he called: "John Henry Mary Susan Thomas." And that they had been playing that morning is of no importance in this story, because they had got tired of playing it. So they were doing nothing at all, and that is very hard to keep up for more than two minutes at a time.

"What will we do next?" asked Susan.

Nobody could think right of what to do next.

"There's my elephant," said John. "I had him in my hand when I started downstairs to breakfast and I forgot to leave him. I suppose I'd better carry him back."

"I know what to do," said Henry. "Let's have a circus procession with your elephant."

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bring about the defeat of prohibition would be defeated by the votes of the women as will the election of wet candidates for office. "The vote," she said, "is your strongest ammunition and the W. C. T. U. will have every member at the polls."

TRINITY COLLEGE SERVICE ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—The only phase of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Trinity College not to be held on the college campus will be a service at Trinity church, New York, at 3:30 p. m., May 27, according to an announcement today by Dr. R. B. Ogilby, president of the college.

President Farrand of Cornell University will be the principal speaker and other college presidents partic-

FEDERAL OFFICIAL DEMANDS FAIR DEAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

to keep its factories and farms steadily and fully occupied, the maintenance of permanent foreign outlets must be assured, regardless of fluctuations in domestic market conditions.

One of the outstanding faults of our export traders is their failure to adopt a sufficiently considerate attitude toward foreign representatives. Capable and responsible representatives in overseas markets are frequently seriously hampered and their efforts weakened or completely frustrated through the failure of the home office to understand their problems and to accord them requisite support. It does not improve the standing of America's business abroad to have the first sign of better domestic trade bring about the

he can investigate the business reputation and paying ability of prospective clients. His advice should be followed. Compliance by the home office with requests made by the foreign representative is often a means of avoiding serious losses.

It is unwise and unjust for the home office to "cut the ground from under" the foreign representative by precipitate and independent action. Another thing that very seriously embarrasses the foreign representative is failure to fill orders precisely as he has sent them in. Strict adherence to the order is absolutely essential to the maintenance of satisfactory relations. Lateness in this respect is a fertile cause of dissatisfaction in foreign trade and is capable of destroying the work of the best sales force.

Those who take "eye" in foreign trade will probably pay heavily for their experience and will almost certainly damage the general reputation of Americans.

Politicians Entangle Commerce. That politicians, bungling economic questions, have so entangled the commercial life of Europe that it is difficult to find either order or purpose there, is the opinion of Alan G. Goldsmith, chief of the western European division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, another speaker at the second day of the convention.

"Purely commercial or industrial questions are being handled by those whose knowledge of the broader aspect of financial, commercial, and economic problems is limited and adversely affected by internal political moves," he said. "The reparations situation is still the greatest question in Europe today and its solution is necessary before any pronounced basic improvements in conditions can take place."

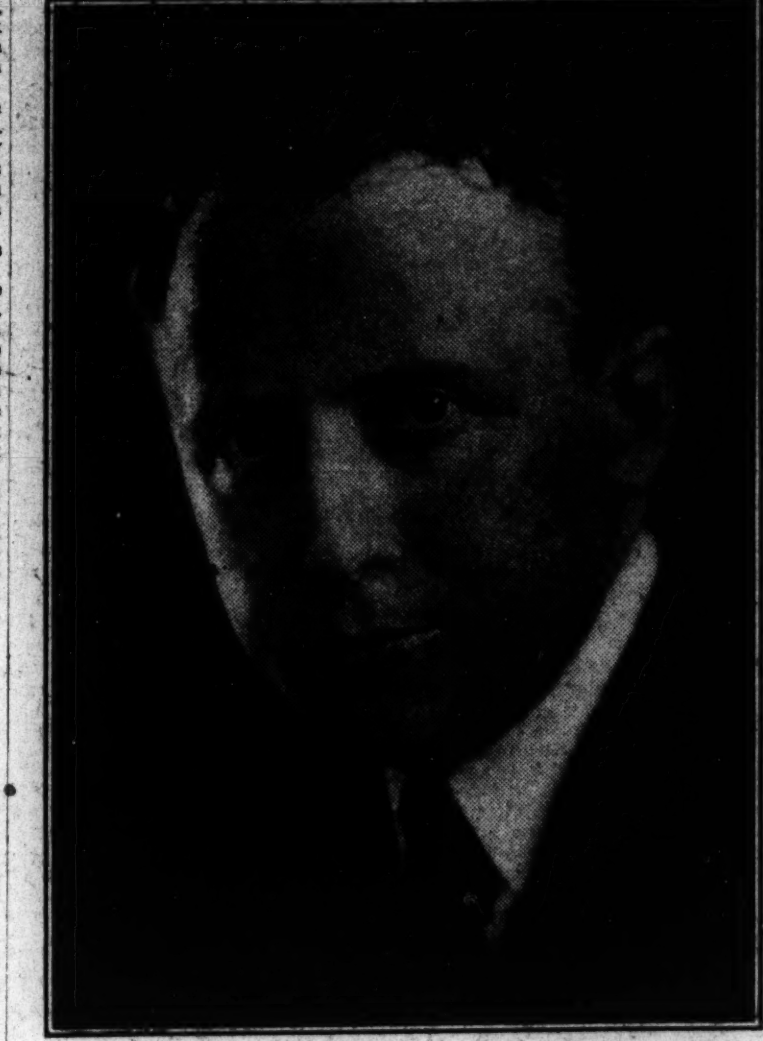
Mr. Goldsmith, who is in Boston with 15 other representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to attend the convention, outlined the progress toward stability being made by European nations, particularly by Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Italy has entered the field of foreign trade more aggressively than before, with the result that the products of Italian industry are appearing in the distant markets of the world and conditions in Italy are rapidly returning to normal. Austrian reconstruction, according to Mr. Goldsmith, is being brought about under the direction of the League of Nations. Already the crown has been stabilized, governmental expenses have been reduced, and savings deposits increased more than 150 per cent. Under wise leadership Czechoslovakia has balanced the national budget and is leading the way in organizing Central Europe on the basis of the economic unity of that part of the world.

The occupation of the Ruhr, because it has hindered industrial life in that section, is causing a temporary increase in the business of certain French, Belgian and English concerns. This, in the view of Mr. Goldsmith, is only a temporary prosperity. The elimination of Germany, as a purchasing and selling power from the markets of the world eventually, will react unfavorably upon those markets.

Opportunity Awaits Capital. In this general reconstruction the exportation of American capital can play a great part, according to Governor M. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

There are other aspects of this problem of due consideration and support to foreign business relations. For example, a feeling of hopelessness and resentment is frequently created in the overseas agent by the adoption in the home office of absolutely inflexible policies regarding credits, terms of sale, prices, and the disposal of stocks on hand. Such rigid requirements prevent the foreign representative from adjusting his attitude to meet changing local conditions.

One of the advantages of having a representative abroad, especially a man who has been trained in the home organization, is the facility with which



Dr. Julius Klein

Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Who Addressed New England Foreign Trade Conference

patting will be the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Hobart and the Rev. W. F. Peirce of Kenyon. A special order of service is being prepared by the Rev. Dr. C. R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Church. There will be an academic procession made up of trustees, honorari and faculty of Trinity College and representatives of all colleges in and around New York.

WESLEYAN NAMES FACULTY MEMBERS. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 18.—Four appointments to the Wesleyan University faculty were announced today. Bancroft W. Sitterly becomes assistant professor of astronomy. He was graduated from Princeton in 1917. Eugene P. Chase becomes assistant professor of history. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1916, was a Rhodes scholar and has been at Harvard since 1920 as a tutor.

Lane W. Lancaster becomes assistant professor of history. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1915 and has been an instructor at University of Pennsylvania. George E. Raynor becomes assistant professor of mathematics. He is a graduate of Washington University and has been teaching at Princeton.

W. C. T. U. LEADER TAKES FIRM STAND. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (Special).—"Our great fundamental idea is to kill the liquor traffic. It isn't our line of work, it's our life," declared Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in addressing the local organization here yesterday on the occasion of its thirty-fifth anniversary. "The W. C. T. U. has never been afraid of anyone," she said, "and today it is working in the face of more hatred than ever."

Mrs. Gleason declared that any referendum in Massachusetts designed to

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just Women's Shoes just three prices \$8 \$6 \$4 Elegance without Extravagance Women's Shoe Store 301 South Hill St. Los Angeles

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Arden Dairy Farms. EL MONTE, CALIF. have produced this high quality milk, exclusively, for particular families at Los Angeles County for sixteen years.

Packing-Moving-Storage-Shipping. Careful attention to details. Experienced Employees. Systematic, intelligent and forceful supervision. We invite you to investigate and inspect our facilities. FIDELITY FIREPROOF STORAGE. 1836 ARAPAHOE ST. AUTO 21441 • LOS ANGELES • WEST 5885

FIFTY-YEAR CLASS TO HOLD REUNION

who addressed the convention on "Exporting American Capital."

"American capital," said Mr. Jones, "has entered the markets of the world and it intends to stay. Before the war the exportation of capital was in the hands of certain great companies. Since the war, the opening field for American investors has led to the sending abroad of the accumulated savings of the American people. The United States is now the chief source of capital and it is manufacturing to such an extent that certain things, such as locomotives, rails, electrical machinery and heavy machinery in general, must be sold abroad. Furthermore, the world is looking to America to supply the credit which it sorely needs. The capital losses of the World War made it impossible for the new nations of Europe to carry out very essential development plans and the responsibility of the world's welfare is now in the hands of American money. They will wait, doubtless, until American investors realize the opportunity awaiting them in aiding that development. This realization is coming, and with it America is having a share in furnishing one of the most essential of the materials for world rebuilding, namely, capital."

The sessions of the Foreign Trade Conference conclude with a series of group sessions this afternoon and a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight, where addresses will be given by Raitt, Fujiyama, president of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Japan, and Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Line, San Francisco.

Balance Against America. Foreign nations are trading in terms of American dollars, declared W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, at the afternoon session. They are depositing their balances in institutions of the United States, thus making the American dollar the world's financial standard.

Even though European currencies are depreciated, he continued, financial processes are continuing and the United States is well able, even now, to trade with a so-called "bankrupt world." This is true because the apparent \$700,000,000 balance of trade in favor of America in 1922 did not exist. This balance reckoned in only the cost of the goods which were actually exchanged between the United States and other nations. Since Europe was handicapped by poverty it could not buy more goods than it exchanged. Such factors as insurance and other services incident to selling the goods were not reckoned in, nor were the remittances of foreigners in this country to families at home. He estimated that the true "balance of trade" when these factors were considered, would be about \$450,000,000 against the United States.

HAVERHILL TO TEST. HAVERHILL, Mass., May 18 (Special).—Haverhill has been selected by Roger W. Bales as one of the 40 cities in the United States in which he proposes to demonstrate that high costs are largely due to lack of co-operation between retailers and consumers.

RESEARCH. Back of effective advertising stands an intensive analysis of the market. Why not let us make a thorough investigation of your particular field? STOWELL & SINABERSON. Advertising. 1000 Broadway, New York City. Los Angeles

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COMPARISON OF
ROCK ISLAND AND
ST. PAUL ROADSUp to 1922 Former Shows Up
Better but Conditions Re-
versed in Last Year

A comparison of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is particularly pertinent because of a number of factors which these roads have in common.

Both are western roads, although Rock Island extends mainly southwest and St. Paul northwest. Neither has any financial affiliations such as exist between the Hill roads and formerly existed between the Harriman roads.

There is little or no water in the capitalization of either, nor is there any great surplus. Without regard to the investment issues of either, Rock Island common at 28 is selling about half way between St. Paul common, selling around 20, and St. Paul preferred, selling around 36. None of the three pays dividends.

The tentative valuation of Rock Island, as served on the company, works out a little better than par for the common. While St. Paul's valuation has not been officially presented, it has been finished, and will show about \$18,000,000 less than property account. With a surplus of \$22,500,000, St. Paul will have, on a valuation basis, a little more than enough to cover its common at par.

On the basis of mileage capitalization, Rock Island makes by far the better showing. It has outstanding \$17,407 stock a mile of road owned and St. Paul \$41,102. The total capitalization of Rock Island a mile of road owned is \$49,671, and of St. Paul \$63,848.

Operating Results

In the relationship of stock to total capitalization, Rock Island also makes a better showing. Its capital is divided between 35 per cent stock and 65 per cent debt, while that of St. Paul is divided between 29 per cent stock and 71 per cent debt.

It might be inferred that St. Paul cost more a mile than Rock Island, and the commission valuations show the inference to be justified. If St. Paul were earning as much on its cost as Rock Island, there would be little to choose between them, but it is not.

The following table is expressed in dollars a mile and is computed on the basis of average miles operated, so that it is not precisely comparable with figures on mileage capitalization:

	1922	1921	1922	1921
Oper rev.	\$15,412	\$17,128	\$14,230	\$15,573
Oper exp.	12,150	11,750	11,828	11,538
Net rev.	3,262	5,378	2,402	4,035

In both years Rock Island had a larger operating revenue a mile of road and a larger net operating revenue, in spite of the fact that it is operating a property that values on a mileage basis at 78 per cent of St. Paul. On the other hand, the table shows that St. Paul improved its gross showing somewhat and its net considerably, while the gross results of Rock Island fell off quite seriously in 1922 and net slightly. This is material, as tending to show which way each road was moving last year.

These results, in their application to capital, compare similarly. Rock Island earned less than \$1 a share in 1922 on its common, compared with \$2.95 in 1921. St. Paul had a deficit after charges in 1922 amounting to \$6,143.168, compared with \$11,070.609 in 1921.

Recent Results

Operating results in the first quarter of 1923 show the same trends for both Rock Island and St. Paul. For the three months ended March 31, 1923, Rock Island reported a deficit after charges of \$1,468,521, compared with \$807,598 for the corresponding period of 1922.

St. Paul does not report monthly beyond net operating income, but this item for the first quarter of 1923 was \$3,972,465, compared with a net operating deficit of \$287,903 for the corresponding quarter of 1922.

Carrying the estimate further, St. Paul earned more than the first quarter's weighted proportion of charges in 1923, and had a deficit after the same quarter's charges in 1922 of about \$4,000,000.

To summarize the factors, Rock Island has a sounder capital structure than St. Paul. On an operating basis, Rock Island was doing much better than St. Paul, but for more than a year the former has retrogressed and the latter has progressed, until the situation is reversed in the first quarter of this year.

Comparing Rock Island common with the two St. Paul issues, on a speculative basis, a buyer of Rock Island has a margin of safety in the two preferred dividends that a buyer of either class of St. Paul would be lacking. All St. Paul's disbursements are essential to its solvency, while Rock Island could retrench in an emergency by passing the dividend on both classes of preferred.

COLUMBIA GAS &
ELECTRIC IN APRIL
SHOWS GOOD GAIN

Columbia Gas & Electric April surplus after charges was \$715,491, an increase of \$239,448 over April, 1922. For the first four months surplus was \$3,053,398, an increase of \$806,738 over the corresponding period of last year.

	1923	1922
April gross	\$1,549,678	\$1,504,377
Net of tax	1,202,544	948,858
Sur at charges	1,185,491	476,043
Four mos' gross	7,532,063	6,828,259
Net of tax	5,603,989	4,161,843
Sur at charges	5,488,398	3,775,613

April surplus after charges was equal to \$1.43 a share on 500,000 shares, \$100 par, while in four months the surplus was equal to \$6.16 a share on the \$100 stock.

President P. G. Gossler says that certificates for the new par shares will be ready for delivery on June 1 next.

The Gas & Electric Appliance Company, recently acquired by Columbia, had sales of appliances in April which were double those of April, 1922.

McCRORY STORES
SALES MOUNTINGRevenue for First Four Months of
1923 Gains \$1,132,115

McCrory Stores Corporation's sales this year are about 25 per cent greater than a year ago, and it is estimated that for the year will aggregate \$22,000,000, compared with \$17,123,252 for the year 1922. For the first four months of the present year revenue totaled \$5,721,731, as compared with \$4,589,518 for the corresponding period of last year.

This company operates a chain of 153 5-and-10-cent stores located in the eastern and southern states. A policy of expansion has been adopted and it is expected that about three or four additional properties will be opened this year, while there are about eight more in preparation.

McCrory Stores recently acquired leases on two additional properties in Youngstown, O., giving it a total of four. A new building involving the expenditure of about \$1,000,000 will be erected in Youngstown. New stores are in preparation at Warren and Cleveland, O.

Earnings of the company in the past have been satisfactory and are steadily increasing. Dividends of 1 per cent on the stock have been paid quarterly on the common issue and on March 1, last, a stock dividend of 10 per cent was paid. At the same time the directors departed from their usual practice and declared a quarterly disbursement of 1 per cent in cash, although it was said that it was not the intention of the company of changing the policy of paying dividends in stock.

Directors have adopted a policy of recapitalization and a special meeting of stockholders has been called for May 31, to ratify the plan.

NEW CALIFORNIA
OIL FIELD TRIES
TO STEM OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES, May 18.—The Santa Fe Springs oil field, has a hard time cutting production, due to the heavy pressure in wells. Even though four new producers added 22,000 barrels to initial production, the output was plucked down in the week ended May 5 to 8000 barrels less than the previous week. The field held back 30,000 barrels a day or 200,000 barrels during the week.

A field survey by state officials showed 95 flowing wells, 55 in Meyers sand, 35 in the Bell, and one in the Flor. There are 222 wells drilling, and 71 others located, rigged or being rigged. Of the drilling wells, 20 are already down to the Meyers sand and some more than 200 feet in the sand itself. This condition will increase and not diminish production despite attempts by producers to pinch down, and possibly may cause complete shut-down of a great number of producing wells.

The largest of the four wells completed at Santa Fe Springs last week was the Schaff-Noble Well No. 2, near Norfolk road. It was drilled to 4501 feet, came in with estimated flow of 7000 barrels and increased under heavy gas pressure and connected with a storage tank. It was then pinched down to meet the recent ruling of oil producers.

VARIOUS ROADS
PLAN NEW ISSUES

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Cleveland Union Terminal Company asks authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$15,000,000 50-year first mortgage sinking fund 6s. The New York Central, Michigan Central, and "Big Four" roads have asked permission to assume obligation of \$17,340,000 New York Central five per cent equipment trust certificates. They propose to sell the certificates to J. P. Morgan & Co. at 95 and apply proceeds to purchase of equipment costing about \$23,206,938. The Virginia Railway has asked permission to issue \$5,700,000 five per cent equipment trust certificates to be sold to National City Company and Lee Higginson & Co. at 94.57.

LOS ANGELES HAS
BUILDING BOOM

LOS ANGELES, May 18.—Since May 1 new building projects in this city involving about \$35,000,000 have been announced. The amounts involved in mortgages and trust deeds recorded in Los Angeles county in six months to March 31, last, exceeded the previous six months by 48 per cent. The assessed value of all real estate and improvements is about \$1,000,000,000, the actual value about \$2,000,000,000. At the present rate the end of this year will find 84 per cent of the real estate in the county mortgaged, assuming the average basis of loans to be 50 per cent of the full value. About half of the value of all real estate in the county is in the city of Los Angeles.

PULLMAN CO. TO
ELIMINATE WASTE

CHICAGO, May 17.—A campaign has been started to eliminate waste in all departments of the Pullman company throughout the country. E. F. Carry, president, announced today.

This economical efficiency is expected to save the company millions of dollars in the purchase of supplies, he said, adding that if each car cleaner saved a bar of soap a week, the annual saving would be \$12,500. "Pullman housekeeping" figures show an average expense of \$240 a car a year.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

18th Dividend

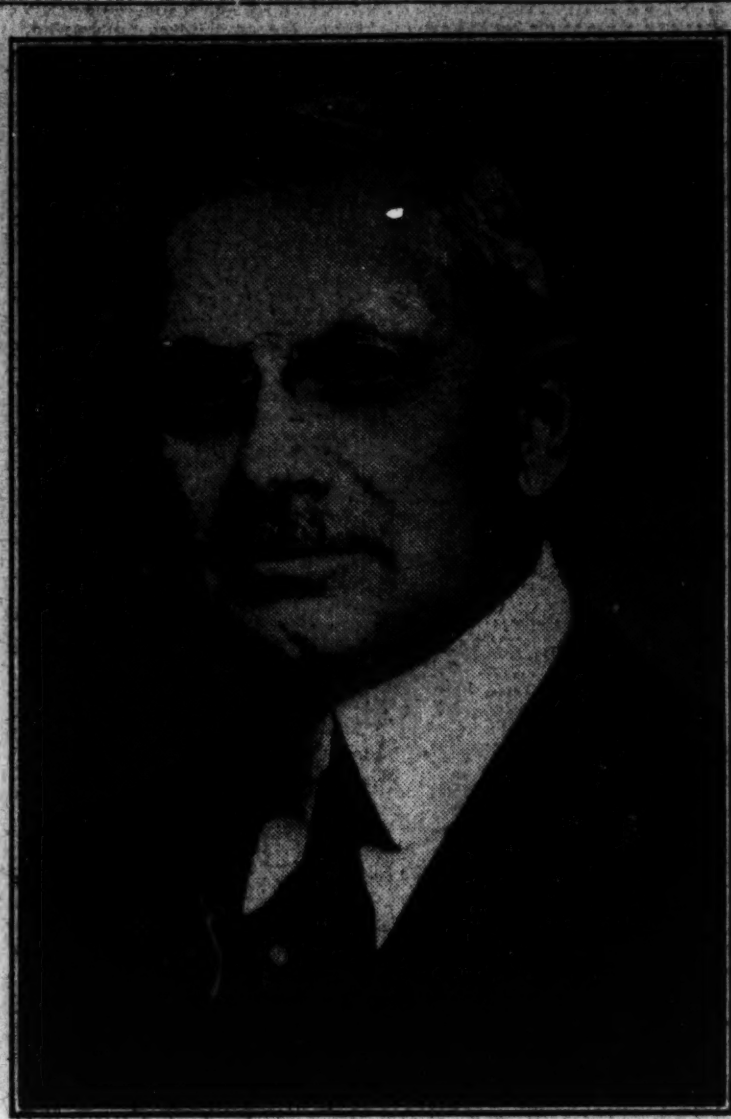
The regular quarterly dividend of two dollars and twenty cents per share will be paid on Monday, July 16, 1923, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 20, 1923.

MERGENTHAUER LINOTYPE COMPANY

DIVIDEND 116

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 15, 1923. A regularly quarterly dividend of 116 cents on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1923, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 6, 1923. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.



Theodore F. Merseles

THEODORE F. MERSELES, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., one of the largest mail order mercantile houses of the United States, has achieved considerable distinction because of the rapid recovery of that company from the business depression. Monthly sales increases have run as high as 61 per cent as compared with last year and continue to show a splendid growth. Mr. Merseles attributes these gains principally to the increased buying power of the farmer, but his associates believe some credit is due to the new administration, which has been reorganized in the two years in which Mr. Merseles has held the presidency.

Leaving the National Clock & Suit Company after 18 years' work in New York City, to assume direction of the affairs of Montgomery Ward & Co., Mr. Merseles took with him a good record as a manager of merchandising forces. When he went to the National in 1903 it was a comparatively small house; today it ranks high. This great growth was due largely, as President S. G. Rosenbaum himself declares, to the sound counsel and energetic leadership of Mr. Merseles as vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Merseles' first job was as a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad under James McCrea, then superintendent and later vice-president of that road. Then he went to the Trunk Line Association in New York City, also as a clerk. He got his real start when the bicycle business was new. In 1902 he went with the Western Wheel Works, becoming manager and vice-president, and in 1909 helped to organize the American Bicycle Company, a \$40,000,000 concern, which took in 42 bicycle and bicycle sundries companies. In this venture he was associated with Col. A. A. Pope and A. G. Spaulding. It was on leaving this organization that he went with the National Clock & Suit Company.

Mr. Merseles is a native of Jersey City and is of Holland and English descent. He was educated in public and private schools at Jersey City. In addition to being president of Montgomery Ward & Co., he is a director of the Seaboard National Bank of New York and of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

COTTON CONTROL
PLAN SURVIVES

English Trade Favors Plan Despite Union Opposition—Decision Expected Soon

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 18.—Following the meeting of the Master Spinners Federation on May 15, the provisional emergency cotton committee yesterday held a meeting attended by about 300, including representatives of several operatives' associations. Sir Charles Macara presided.

It was decided not to give up the control plan, merely because the federation objected to it. The plan question at issue now is whether the cotton trade shall set up a control board.

Although the federation objects to control it is actually exercised, working hours since the war having been reduced from 55½ to 48 hours weekly. Several times also the federation has imposed short time in members' mills whether or not they had sufficient profitable work and without compensation.

The emergency committee, formed to find a better plan, concluded that regulation by a control board would be the only satisfactory method. It was held that the federation proposed no statesman-like policy, but had already appropriated many of the emergency committee's ideas.

James Crinion, president of the Cardroom Workers Amalgamation, who attended the federation meeting on May 15, wanted to know why in times of reduced production operatives' representatives were not called to help because the trade's prosperity was as much their concern as that of employers. The situation remains thus for consideration until after the Whitsun Holiday, when a decision will be made.

BARTON-COLLINGWOOD CO., INC.

Easton, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
Quality Stitchdown Shoes and Sandals
Catalogue on Request.

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INVESTMENT CO.

SEATTLE, WASH.
Established 1892
Investments made for Non-Residents
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AMERICAN BEET
SUGAR YEAR'S
OUTLOOK BRIGHTCompany One of Few to Meet
Deflation Period Without
New Financing

The American Beet Sugar Company's outlook for this year is bright. This company was one of the few that came through the period of deflation without finding it necessary to do any financing; no funded indebtedness nor bank loans outstanding.

For the year ended March 31, last, the company had a surplus after preferred dividends of \$558,899, as compared with a deficit of \$2,934,040 for the preceding years. Earnings were equivalent to 3.92 per cent on the \$15,000,000 of common stock.

"Carry-Over" Valuable

Sugar carried over amounted to 298,000 bags, which was carried on the balance sheet at \$1,372,985, or about \$4.61 a bag of 100 pounds. The company should average about \$5 a bag profit for this sugar which was carried over at a conservative figure. This would mean a profit of about \$1,490,000 for unsold sugar to begin the year with.

Acres planted this season will be larger and total production is estimated at \$50,000 bags. Production for the year ended March 31, last, was 722,987 bags, and the carry-over from the preceding year was 410,000 bags.

The concern has contracted for 15,000 acres in the Arkansas valley of Colorado, while last reports indicated that about 5400 acres had been contracted for in Nebraska and that about 1000 additional acres would be obtained. Conditions in California indicate that not more than 13,000 acres will be secured for the Oxnard factory. Total acreage will be around 34,000 to 35,000 acres.

Dividend Prospects

Dividends have been looked for on American Beet Sugar stock ever since the recent rise in sugar prices. The company, due to its strong cash position, is able to resume payments and a distribution in the near future would not be surprising. The last payment on the common stock was at the rate of 2 per cent quarterly made Jan. 31, 1921.

The company owns 27,427 acres of land, and has under lease 13,554 acres. Of this latter amount, 12,363 acres held near Rocky Ford and 633 acres held near Lamar were acquired on long-term leases and used for range purposes for cattle to be fed at the factory feed yards. Having discontinued the feeding of stock, these lands are now sub-leased, and the company is at no expense in retaining them. American Beet operates six factories. The normal run of a factory is about 100 days from the beginning of a beet harvest to its end.

The company has outstanding \$5,000,000 of 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and \$15,000,000 of common of \$100 par value. Dividends on the preferred have been paid regularly since the incorporation of the company in 1899.

GILT-EDGE SHARES
ARE FIRM ON THE
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 18.—Gilt-edged securities were firm on the stock exchange here today. Better feeling was caused by the fact that the \$20,000,000 Indian loan was about half subscribed, which met all expectations. Dollar securities were unchanged. Oils were cheerful in spots. Royal Dutch was 32½, Mexican Eagle 19-16, and Shell Transport 43-16.

Rubber issues were steadier on the better tone in the staple. Home rails were irregular. Argentine rails held within a narrow range.

French loans were stronger on the improvement in the franc. Kafirs were lightly supported. Industrials on the whole were firm. Rio Tinto was 36½, Hudson Bay 7½.

In the main the markets held the usual pre-holiday quiet tone.

CHINESE LOAN IN PROSPECT

LONDON, May 17.—Negotiations are under way between the Crisp group and the Chinese Government for a loan, and the sum is placed at \$20,000,000 in two instalments. One-half of the first instalment would be applied to the Pacific Development Corporation, Chicago Continental & Commercial Bank, Vickers and Marconi loans, and the remaining \$5,000,000 of the first part for administrative purposes.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the P. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded in the week ending May 15, 1923, as \$5,505,400. In the corresponding period of 1922 they were \$7,118,500; in 1921, \$3,796,500.



OUR officers are always ready to discuss with you problems related directly or indirectly to banking. To these subjects they bring the light of unusually broad experience.

RESOURCES 60 MILLION DOLLARS

Wellman Bank
SIXTEEN BRANCHES
LOS ANGELES

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

DESPITE the oft-heard complaints from passenger traffic officials that passenger business constantly is decreasing, the reports show that during the last winter travel to the south set a new record. The Florida East Coast Railway—which serves all the well-known resorts such as St. Augustine, Orlando, Daytona, Palm Beach, Miami and Key West—handled 600,000 passengers, exceeding by more than 20 per cent the number of visitors during the season of 1921-1922.

As this road is almost entirely a tourist road, having been built solely for this purpose and obtaining the greater part of its revenue from that source, it is a reliable index to the condition on other roads handling southern tourist travel. The features of the trip on the "Over-Seas Railway" also served to attract a record number of passengers to Key West and Cuba.

That the railroads may be warranted in being apprehensive of the motor car as a competitor is demonstrated by the fact that while railroad records were being broken, automobile travel to Florida also exceeded previous records. 102,000 automobiles entering the State during the season according to the Jacksonville Motor Club.

It must not be lost sight of that the building of the aforementioned railway served to open up a vast territory, rich in fruits and produce. A constantly increasing volume of freight of this character is being handled, the fruit and produce traffic alone amounting to more than 20,000 carloads of freight on the Florida East Coast Railway in the last 10 months. The Key West Extension has developed the through business to Cuba to an amazing extent, freight cars being handled by car-ferry from Key West to Havana, and through trains going from northern points to as far south as Santiago, Cuba.

Train Name Competition

An interesting announcement by the Southern Railway states that a prize of \$200 is offered for the best name suggested for a new fast train between New York and New Orleans. The train evidently is the old "New York-New Orleans Limited"—famous for a decade to all southern travelers—which has been speeded up several times in running time. The route is to be the same—over the Pennsylvania to Washington, thence Southern Railway to Atlanta, the West Point Route to Montgomery, and Louisville & Nashville beyond. The name of a train has more effect than the casual thinker may imagine. In competitive territory, the road which devises a "catch-name" for a certain train, gives travelers an easy method of stating to friends, "I'm leaving on the Century," the Broadway, the Knickerbocker, or whatever the train may be. The name is easier to state than the "2:45," the "1 o'clock," etc.

Realizing this, many railroads have adopted names particularly appropriate to the territory which they serve as, for example, the Overland, the Dixie Flyer, the Sunset Limited, the Olympian, and the Congressional. New Englanders, since time immemorial, have spoken of going to New York on the Knickerbocker, or the Merchants, over the New Haven. The Boston & Maine has lost one name which, perhaps better than any name of a train with which we are familiar, was symbolic of its run—The Flying Yankee, the old Bangor-Boston flyer. On this road also, the Continental Limited was a typical name for its train to Chicago and the west, although since the Boston & Maine has given up its fight to attract passengers to the west, this train has lost its identity, and in fact its place on the schedules.

In the Maritime Provinces travelers will recall the Flying Bluenose through Nova Scotia as a name typifying the section through which this train runs.

Returning to the competition announced by the Southern, it is not stated when the names must be submitted, but it is suggested that those with any thoughts along these lines, send their ideas to Mr. W. H. Taylor, P. T. M., Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Senator Couzens' Criticism

Senator Couzens of Michigan has suddenly come to the front as the ablest critic of transportation affairs. With his business training as an executive of the Ford Motor Company, augmented by a term's Mayor of Detroit for a background, he has made a thorough analysis of railroad operations over a period of 20 years. As a result of this, he has hinted very broadly that Government operation

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask
Am. Thrift & Sav. Co.	Dec. 1, 1924	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1925	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1926	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1927	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1928	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1929	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1930	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1931	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1932	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1933	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1934	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1935	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1936	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1937	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1938	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1939	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1940	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1941	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1942	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1943	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1944	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1945	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1946	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1947	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1948	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1949	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bond & Mort. Co.	Jan. 1, 1950	102 1/2	102 1/2

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

MONTREAL, May 18.—The British Empire Steel Corporation has earnings for the first four months of 1923 of more than \$1,000,000 greater than the same period of last year. Steel plants have orders covering a capacity output well into July.

ENGINEERING COMPANIES YEAR

The International Combustion Engineering concern's consolidated net profit of \$435,732, after interest, depreciation, federal tax, and other items, for 1922 is equal to \$1.74 a share on 249,752 shares of no par stock, compared with \$596,930, or \$10.64 a share, on 55,108 shares in 1921.

LISTED STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission

CONSERVATIVE
ACCOUNTS
SOLICITED
CORRESPONDENCE
INVITED

Whitney & Elwell

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
30 State Street, Boston

RUBBER STOCKS HAVE BIG SHARE OF DEPRECIATION

Motor Issues Also Decline Substantially in Market Reaction—Representative Losses

Motor and rubber shares probably have depreciated in the recent decline in the stock market to as great an extent as any other group of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysis of the price ranges of 20 representative motor and rubber common stocks shows that from this year's early low prices to their subsequent highs, advances of from 1 1/2 to more than 50 per cent were recorded.

From these high levels, however, prices have since declined to a point where in a number of cases the earlier advances have been completely wiped out, and in most other instances current prices are only slightly above the year's low.

The following tabulation of 13 motor and seven rubber common stocks shows this year's high and low prices, Wednesday's close, decline from the highs and the relation of current prices to the year's low:

Stock	This Year's High	This Year's Low	Wed. Close	% Decl. from High	% Adv. from Low
Chandler	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
Gen. Motors	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Hudson	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Hupp	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Maxwell	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Moon	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Nash	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Packard	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Pierce-Arrow	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Studebaker	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
White	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Willis-Overland	25 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	10
Ajax Rubber	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
Goodyear	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
Kellogg	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
Keynote	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
Lee	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10
U. S. Rubber	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	10

In normal times both motor and rubber companies enjoy their best earnings in the second and third quarters and as a result this group of stocks usually begins to advance early in the spring and continues until there are indications of curtailed operations.

The rise in these shares this year has been halted earlier than had been anticipated, but not because of indications of lessened activity. As a matter of fact, while most trade authorities confidently predict a slowing down in the motor and rubber industries some time in the latter half, there are as yet no definite indications of slackening demand.

CITIES' SERVICE EARNINGS ON LARGER SCALE

The statement of earnings of the Cities Service Company for the 12 months ended April 30, 1923, showed gross amounting to \$16,003,548 which compared with \$12,688,908 in the corresponding period of 1922.

Net earnings were \$1,528,247 as compared with \$1,229,894, and net to stock was \$1,289,007 as compared with \$1,086,102. Net to common stock and reserves amounted to \$1,050,881 as compared with \$820,591 in the preceding 12 months.

In the 12 months' period the preferred dividend was earned 2.63 times, as compared with 2.07 times in the 12 months ended with April 30, 1922; while the percentage earned on the average amount of common stock outstanding was 17.35 per cent compared with 11.20. Net to common stock and reserves for the month of April, 1923, was \$1,043,426 which compared with \$752,462 earned in April, 1922.

PAPER CONCERN'S EARNINGS BIG

The International Paper Company earned about \$850,000 in March and April. This is at the rate of about \$18 annually on 189,220 shares of common stock outstanding. Of the two months, March was slightly more profitable, earnings available for dividends amounting to about \$435,000.

Notes payable amounting to \$12,600,000 as of Dec. 31, last, have been paid out about \$2,000,000. It is expected that they will be further reduced by \$2,000,000 within the next six months.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1, payable June 30 to stock of record June 1. The last quarterly payment was \$1 a share.

United Paper Board declared a dividend on the preferred 1 1/2 per cent stock of record June 1. The dividend is to apply for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1923. No dividends have been paid on the preferred since 1921, when the practice of declaring quarterly payments was discontinued.

The Fleischmann Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 1. An extra dividend of 50 cents was also declared, to apply on the October quarter, payable Oct. 1.

City Investing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 21.

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 20.

West Boylston Manufacturing Company has declared two dividends of \$2 each on the preferred stock, the total payment of \$4 to be made June 1 to stock of record May 31. Last March the company paid similar dividends. Payments were suspended from June 1, 1921, to Aug. 1, 1922.

Quaker Oats Company declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable July 16 to stock of record July 1. Three months ago 2 1/2 per cent was declared. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred was also declared, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Motherlode Coal Mines declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.

Packard Motor declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record May 21.

Dominion Iron & Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Chesbrough Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.

BUSINESS LULL WINS APPROVAL

Boston Bank Believes Unfavorable Situation Avoided

The last month has seen a softening in general business conditions in volume and value, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Bank clearings show a slight decrease from the previous month, while general prices receded very slightly. This slackening in the business movement is borne out by the reported increase in the federal reserve percentage during the last two weeks. The banks remain in a comfortable position, and find little need for the rediscounting service of the federal reserve.

On the other hand, car loadings continued to show a progressive gain throughout April, and the resulting shortage in freight cars acts as a real hindrance to a free business movement.

The upward movement of the stock market appears to have been halted for the time being, and general stock prices indicate that the extraordinary production activity of the country has been discontinued.

The federal reserve index of 22 industries indicates the highest production activity on record, and this is accompanied by a 12 per cent deficit in the labor supply, according to the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. This great activity has been accomplished without noticeable strain on the credit structure.

While demand for goods generally continues to be firm, buying caution is evidenced by the gradual disappearance of premiums for steel deliveries. Wholesale buying and booking by manufacturers for future deliveries are light. Mail order sales and retail trade throughout the country have shown increased strength.

The present lull in business is considered healthy, in that it prevents duplicate orders and a runaway market, particularly in view of the apparent peak production.

NORWEGIAN TRADE IS SATISFACTORY

Most Industries Are Improving—Unemployment Less

CHRISTIANIA, May 17.—According to a statement made by the secretary of the Shipowners' Association at Christiania the present economic conditions of Norway prove to be satisfactory in spite of the fact that two of the larger banks have met with difficulties lately.

Agricultural industries are steadily improving, and the import of agricultural machinery is increasing at the same time as imports of agricultural products decrease. Various industries are likewise in a better condition, and the export of wood pulp, cellulose and paper is large and brings high prices.

Unemployment is steadily being reduced, and at the present time there are less than 10,000 unemployed in the country. Shipping is better than last year, as practically all the ships are now in operation. The fisheries have been excellent this year and the profits in all probability will be record-breaking. Whaling has been giving good results.

Mining shows increased activity. The last report of the Sydvaranger Corporation states that operation is now profitable and that it will be considerably increased next year. General trade conditions are also improving as shown by the fact that imports are on the increase.

It is finally emphasized in the statement that there is plenty of money in the country and that banking conditions on the whole are sound.

DUMPING OF GERMAN GOODS LIKELY AGAIN

LONDON, May 18.—Germans can renew dumping of goods abroad, because export control has been removed from most articles. When marks were 20,000 to the dollar, manufacturers represented to the German Government that they could not compete in world markets because of high production costs. The Government agreed to remove price multiplication and fixing where many wares were exported and where there was heavy taxation on own manufacturers.

Since then the mark has fallen half of its value, making extensive dumping possible. It is likely to be of short duration, because Germans have not large stocks of wares available.

Effort to revive American rails in London list

EFFORT TO REVIVE AMERICAN RAILS IN LONDON LIST

LONDON, May 18.—Firms in the American section of the market on the London Stock Exchange are making efforts to revive the American rail department by publishing statistics of traffic and earnings of rails which were popular in pre-war times.

Dealers with strong American connections are now busier with post-war loans floated in New York, such as the Dutch East Indies and Brazil loan, than rails.

Interest in rails has been stunted by limiting dividends and by irregular exchange.

CHINESE BRIGAND AFFAIR HOLDS UP DEBT PARLEYS

LONDON, May 18.—Negotiations for the consolidation of the unsecured Chinese debt, recently proceeding propitiously here, were interrupted by the news of the brigand outrages. It was these negotiations to which Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs McNellie referred in Parliament when he said: "The four banking groups which constitute the consortium are, with the approval of their respective governments, about to examine the question of consolidation."

This is the first official intimation of such a move by the consortium.

TELEPHONE HAS NOT FELT STOCK REACTION MUCH

Earnings Expand and Present Dividend Considered Secure—Bond Issue Possibility

Stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been very little affected in the general decline in stock prices of the last eight weeks. Current prices are off only about four points from 125 1/2, the high of the year, and about eight points off from 128 1/2, the high of last year. At 122 the yield on the investment is 7 1/2 per cent.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1923, earnings equaled \$2.87 a share, or at the annual rate of \$11.48. This rate is slightly better than the showing of the last two years. The margin of safety above the \$3 dividend is now running at about the same ratio as when the stock was paying \$3 annually.

Dividend Outlook

According to a recent statement of H. B. Thayer, president, the present dividend is secure. At no time in the present century has the dividend been reduced. All changes have been upward with the advance in the cost of living.

Rumors to the effect that the company is to do new financing in the near future are officially denied. At any rate there will be no new stock issue this year as it has been officially said that there would be no additional stock sold this year. The next financing of the concern will probably be by the bond route because the financial structure of the company now consists of about 34 per cent bonds and 76 per cent stock.

Bonds Would Be Popular

This ratio has placed the balance sheet in a very favorable position for the issue of bonds and with the money market in an easy condition, and the promise of a similar future, a bond issue by the company should meet ready absorption at a low rate.

The fact, however, that the final payment of \$40 on the recent stock issue of \$115,000,000 is not due until July 2, 1923, following a similar payment of \$40 March 1, would indicate that there is no immediate financing needed. The payments on the stock issue this year, therefore, will amount to more than \$80,000,000. At the end of 1922 the company had approximately \$100,000,000 in net quick assets, more than double that at the close of the previous year and by far the largest balance of any year in its existence.

Current liabilities totaled less than \$30,000,000, about half of this was dividends payable.

NET ON NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMMON
EQUALS \$8.07 A SHARE

New York Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profits of \$16,969,832 after charges and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$8.07 a share earned on the \$204,692,000 common stock. This compares with \$12,244,548, or \$6.47 on the same capital in 1921.

Income account for 1922, compares as follows:

Operating revenue	\$109,612,619	\$92,605,268
Operating expenses	92,605,268	79,282,748
Net earnings	17,007,351	13,322,520
Other income	11,735,184	9,988,516
Total net income	28,742,535	23,311,036
Interest	8,642,174	8,148,438
Net profit	16,969,832	15,162,598
Com. div. paid	16,969,832	15,162,598
Surplus	152,741	403,296
P. E. surplus	82,735,234	35,581,493

Plant additions and construction work in progress during the year called for an outlay of \$63,000,000, and President H. F. Thayer estimates the company must spend \$300,000,000 for new facilities within the next five years.

Total assets on Dec. 31, 1922, amounted to \$516,144,808. Total telephone operating assets were \$109,612,619, and the operating expenses were \$92,605,268.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	May 15, 1923	May 9, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$3,087,885	\$3,088,883
Total reserves	\$3,181,061	\$3,181,100
U. S. government securities	380,200	358,437
Sec. by gov. oblig.	281,609	268,392
Sec. by gov. in open mkt.	281,609	268,392
Total bills on hand	97,940	98,009
Mem. bank res. acct.	1,265,458	1,265,458
F. R. notes actual circ.	2,232,989	2,241,319

Ratio of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of May 16, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	May 16, 1923	May 9, 1923	May 16, 1922
Boston	84.1	83.3	86.3
New York	71.2	70.0	76.4
Philadelphia	70.9	70.1	71.6
Cleveland	57.0	56.9	66.4
Richmond	68.7	68.4	82.0
Chicago	79.8	80.6	75.9
St. Louis	67.0	65.5	72.1
Minneapolis	69.5	71.5	68.5
Kansas City	64.7	65.7	62.4
Dallas	68.1	67.1	67.1
San Francisco	68.1	67.9	71.3
Total	75.3	76.1	77.8

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	May 16, 1923	May 9, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$259,875	\$259,875
Res. other than gold	8,008	8,007
Total reserves	267,883	267,882
U. S. government securities	18,883	17,404
Sec. by U. S. gov. oblig.	26,000	18,340
Bills on hand	30,102	30,102
Total bills on hand	64,985	65,846
Mem. bank res. acct.	124,197	120,776
F. R. Notes in act. circ.	205,220	205,214

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res.	\$1,088,481,464	\$1,088,481,465
Total reserve	1,106,128,714	1,071,200,875
Bills discounted	124,537,074	148,408,029
Sec. by U. S. gov. ob.	28,700,806	30,137,113
All other	15,448,445	15,448,445
Billable in mkt.	54,842,485	54,842,485
Fed res. in act. circ.	54,842,485	54,842,485

POWER CONCERN CONFIRMS DELAY IN EXPANSION

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 18.—The Southern Power Company's expansion program is definitely halted, according to J. B. Duke. It was announced a week ago it was having difficulty in securing bids for a 50,000 horsepower development, planned for this year, at figures that justified the expansion. It was hoped a way might be found to continue the expansion, but Mr. Duke says: "We have made many careful and exhaustive estimates of cost of building further plants, and find it is impossible to build at today's cost and at a market value of \$21,471,798. Investments are in Suez Canal, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and Cunard Steamship Company, distributed as follows:

Original Outlay	Value last year	Market Interest
Suez Canal	\$4,000,000	\$19,208,334
Anglo-Persian	\$3,000,000	\$14,811,459
Cunard	\$40,000	\$87,498
Total	\$4,040,000	\$34,006,291

Holdings in Suez Canal Company consist in 160,101 "actions de capital" and 16,501 "actions de jouissance." In Anglo-Persian they are 5,000,000 \$1 shares, 1000 \$1 preference shares, and \$199,000 debenture stock; in Cunard \$450,000 debenture stock and one \$20 share.

Disraeli's Wise Purchase

Original subscriptions for construction of Suez canal, both bonds and shares, were made in 1859. There are now outstanding 250,000 francs in bonds and \$23,516 shares of par value of 500 francs each. Disraeli purchased the interest of the Khedive of Egypt, 176,602 shares, in 1875, giving the British treasury more than 48 per cent, or practical control as the balance is in scattered holdings.

Other Government investments were not so fortunate, but most of them grew out of financing during the war, when special subsidies were needed for unprofitable undertakings.

Holdings in the British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd., of a face value of \$1,700,000, now have a market value of \$743,750, and yielded no dividends last year. The Home Grown Sugar Co., subsidized by Ministry of Agriculture to stimulate bee-sugar production, is valued at only \$70,000, although state's investment consists of 250,000 five-shilling shares and a \$124,950 second mortgage.

HOOD RUBBER EARNS \$12.89 A SHARE ON THE COMMON STOCK

The report of the Hood Rubber Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, shows net earnings available for common dividends equivalent to \$12.89 a share.

Interest on the \$6,000,000 7 per cent debenture notes, and dividends on the \$4,550,000 of Hood Rubber Company preferred stock were each earned more than five and one-half times over last year. Dividends on the \$1,000,000 of Hood Rubber Company, Inc., preferred stock were earned more than three and one-half times.

Sales during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, amounted to \$28,180,007 and were the largest for any year in the company's history on a like basis. They compare with \$25,339,603 in the 1922 fiscal period, \$23,343,939 in 1921, and \$27,636,496 in the year ended March 31, 1920.

The consolidated condensed balance sheet of the Hood Rubber Company and the Hood Rubber Production Company, Inc., as of March 31, 1923, shows total current assets of \$14,929,580, against current liabilities of \$1,537,616, leaving \$13,391,964 of net working capital, contrasted with \$12,323,970 at the close of the previous year. The ratio of quick assets to quick liabilities March 31, was 2.71, as compared with 2.74 at the close of the 1922 fiscal period.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Time money	5 1/2	5 1/2
U. S. gov. bonds	5 1/2	5 1/2
Individual	5 1/2	5 1/2

Today Yesterday

	Boston	New York
Bar silver in New York	60 1/2	60 1/2
Bar silver in London	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mexican dollars	50 1/2	50 1/2
Argentine pesos	100 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2 1/2	1 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$30,000,000	\$74,000,000
Portage today	35,000,000	84,000,000
Exchanges	27,000,000	81,000,000
Year ago today	23,000,000	64,000,000
P. E. bank credit	35,000,000	84,000,000

Acceptance Market

	Boston	New York
Spot, Boston delivery	4 1/2	4 1/2
Prime eligible bills	4 1/2	4 1/2
60-90 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 15 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Less Known Banks	4 1/2	4 1/2
60-90 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
Under 15 days	4 1/2	4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P. C.	Chicago	P. C.
Boston	4 1/2	St. Louis	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	San Francisco	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	Minneapolis	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	Dallas	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	San Antonio	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	Portland	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4 1/2	London	4 1/2
Berlin	4 1/2	Paris	4 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2	Rome	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	Sofia	4 1/2
Bucharest	4 1/2	Stockholm	4 1/2
Copenhagen	4 1/2	Switzerland	4 1/2
Christiana	4 1/2	Tokyo	4 1/2
Helsingfors	4 1/2	Vienna	4 1/2
Lisbon	4 1/2	Warsaw	4 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.23 1/2	\$4.23 1/2	\$4.8648
Cables	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2	4.8648
French franc	0.062 1/2	0.062 1/2	1.93
Belgian franc	0.072 1/2	0.072 1/2	1.93
Swiss franc	1.801	1.801	1.93
Lire	0.0485	0.0485	1.93
Argentine	0.020 1/2	0.020 1/2	1.93
Holland	0.012	0.012	4.02
Sweden	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Norway	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Denmark	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Spain	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Portugal	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Greece	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Austria	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Poland	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Hungary	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Serbia	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Rumania	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Czechoslovakia	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Yugoslavia	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
China	0.0085	0.0085	2.48
Japan	0.0085	0.0085	2.48

18TH AMENDMENT ELIMINATES TRAMP

Vagrant Army, Which Formerly Passed Through Baltimore, Gave Saloon as Cause

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The tramp is gone. Here on a route between the north and south there has been a steady moving army of vagrants, passing with the regularity of the migratory birds. Most of these men described themselves as victims of overindulgence in liquor, some maintaining they were driven to this by adversity, others that they had lost all sense of home ties as a result of apathy that made them more willing to be among strangers than to suffer the shame of facing home-town acquaintances.

Here, growing out of sympathy, organizations that extend a helping hand in various ways. There is an inn where chopping a few pieces of wood will earn a hungry man food and where a little more chopping is rewarded by lodging. Other places give free, or almost free, food and shelter.

E. W. Coe, superintendent of the inn, says that the hobo and tramp are gone. In days gone by there was much stealing of rides on freight cars. H. L. Denton, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad police, finds this has ceased.

Henry F. Broening, president of the Federation of Labor, is rejoicing in the elimination of the beggar and tramp problem from the city. He believes that the general improvement of laboring conditions for the unskilled as well as for the skilled has helped to bring this about.

The strict enforcement of compulsory work-regulations during the war inculcated industrious propensities in some men, formerly beggars. The city almshouse is no longer a stopping place for vagrants.

George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, feels certain that this change is due to the fact that the saloon, the source of vagrancy, has been closed by prohibition.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT BUYS MOTOR VEHICLES

BOMBAY, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Afghan Government has been buying a large number of motor lorries and touring cars from India lately, and it is said that a very expensive limousine is shortly expected at Kabul for the Amir's personal use.

Reports have reached India somewhat frequently of late of the insecurity of caravans traveling between Kabul and Jalalabad, owing to bands of robbers from the valleys running up, who lie in wait for stragglers and loot them. A few days ago a more serious attack on the main caravan line was made, and carpets and furs were taken away.

WINNIPEG TO OBSERVE A SUGARLESS DAY

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—In protest against the steady increase in the price of sugar, Canadian women, at the instance of the women's labor league of Winnipeg, may observe May 19 as "sugarless day." Officials of the league are endeavoring to arrange a boycott on sugar and to that end are in communication with women's organizations in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and other leading Canadian centers.

Mrs. Helen Armstrong, president of the league, stated that the boycott already was in effect in many homes and that she could cite many instances where the use of sugar had been totally suspended.



Fallacies Regarding the Arctic Regions

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

I am a great admirer of your paper, maintaining that it is the best newspaper in the United States. Your polar editorial of March 15 is far above the average of such editorials, and still it is a combination of fact and folklore. After several sound observations fully justified by facts, you swing to the other extreme in saying, "Even a mid-summer night north of the arctic circle is none too warm for comfort." There you are in the realm of legend and hero tale. Of course, it is cold in the Arctic on mountain tops, and fairly chilly near the sea. But there are millions of square miles of lowland in the Arctic and here the July temperature at midnight is likely to be higher than in Boston or New York. Take, for instance, weather bureau records of Fort Yukon, Alaska. It is not an uncommon July day that ranges from 80 degrees above zero at noon to 70 degrees at midnight. The maximum record is 100 degrees in the shade, which means about 120 degrees in the sun. You forget not only the high temperature but also the fact that the sun in the polar regions does not set at night.

The educated man of today gets most of his ideas about the polar regions not from the leaders of thought in Greek and Roman times. A hypothetical case will make my meaning clear.

Let us say that you start Peary's books, having in your mind at the beginning among others the following ideas: (a) polar bears live on fish; (b) most or all Eskimos live in snowhouses in winter; (c) insect life is absent because of the

20 P. C. MONTHLY ALIEN LIMIT HELD TO RESULT IN HARDSHIP

Immigrant Families, After "Burning Bridges Behind," Frequently Forced to Return Because Quota Filled

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, May 17—Resolutions just adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States propose that the immigration quotas be increased to 5 per cent. The additional 2 per cent, however, is to be derived by the process of selection. By adopting these resolutions the Chamber of Commerce recognized that there is something more than an economic question involved in immigration, something more important than the mere barrier of labor as if it were a commodity to be purchased at the lowest possible price.

The sociological and humanitarian sides of the question have usually been subordinated to the demand for cheap labor and to the vicissitudes of politics in the immigration legislation of the last decade. Even the 3 per cent quota act was made unnecessarily harsh by the insertion of a provision that no more than one-fifth of the annual quota from any country may be admitted in one month. As a result of that single provision, it is impossible for any immigrant, excepting the nationals of those countries from which there is little likelihood that either the annual or monthly quotas will be filled, to tell whether the person will be admitted or not on arrival at an American port.

Ships Race to Port

Time after time there has been the spectacle of ships loaded with immigrants racing to get into an American port, and the losing ship has to carry back its would-be immigrants because the winner has deposited enough to complete the quota. In other words, because of the application of this 20 per cent rule, it sometimes happens that more than 1000 persons who have uprooted themselves completely from their native heath, and have undertaken an ocean voyage, discover when they arrive that the American visa on their passports does not entitle them to land. Frequently whole families are sent back to a life of poverty in their native lands, having dissipated their material wealth on a fruitless journey.

It is part of the legislative history of the act that Congress never contemplated such harsh results from the 20 per cent monthly provision. The intention was to have the matter of fixing quotas controlled by the American consuls who were to be limited in visas they could issue, but that immigrants who had visas could enter, unless barred by moral or physical defects, and those who had no visa were to be excluded.

Another peculiarity of the law, as it is interpreted in the regulations of the Bureau of Immigration, which has operated harshly upon immigrants to America, is that provision which fixes nationality by the country in which the person is born. Immigrants come to America from every quarter of the globe, and reach many different ports. Frequently they do not sail from the land in which they were born, and it is absolutely impossible for anyone to tell them in advance whether or not they will suffer the misfortune of being deported.

Families Separated

The percentage limitation law says "country of birth," and that phrase has been interpreted literally by the immigration authorities, although many lawyers hold that it could mean "nationality at the time of birth," as distinguished from nationality subsequently acquired by naturalization in other countries. The operation of this provision, as it has been construed, has been the cause of pathetic separations in families. Husbands have arrived in this country only to discover that their wives must be excluded because they were born in countries whose quotas have been exhausted. Children born while their parents were traveling abroad have been excluded for like cause.

Congress has declared that the doors to America shall be partially closed; but it has done so in such a way that the immigrant cannot find out if the door will be open to him and his family until he has burned all his bridges behind him. It is true that the Circuit Court of Appeals has held that Congress will not be presumed to do anything so unreasonable and shocking to humanity, as to say that when a father is allowed to come here, he may not bring his wife and infant child with him.

Unnecessary Hardships

But, unfortunately, immigration inspectors are too frequently not advised about the ruling of the courts, and in their zeal to carry out the letter of the law and the regulations they do those things which the courts have frowned upon, and so hardships are imposed upon persons who have neither the means nor, perhaps, the intelligence to undertake a legal battle for their rights. Moreover, in other cases, the courts have held that a laborer who has been admitted to the United States, that he is privileged, may not bring over his wife and child.

Of course, Government officials are human, and so they usually do everything they can to mitigate the harshness of the law whenever they are confronted with these problems. They only have a certain amount of latitude, however. But if some are helped, others must suffer. Thus, the United States Consul at Warsaw has issued a statement recently saying that probably he will be able to grant visas to about 10,000 Russian emigrants for the year commencing July 1, 1922. These visas will be granted on the following dates; in June, for wives going to join husbands; in July, for parents going to join children, and in September for more distant relatives. Other applicants for visas have been notified to present themselves at subsequent dates, some as late as December, and if there are still vacancies they will be attended to.

Equal Citizenship Act

Another complication in the immigration problem has been brought about by the "equal citizenship act," which is retroactive. Until that act was passed, the wife of a man who had come to the United States and had acquired American citizenship through naturalization was entitled to come here as a citizen herself. Her minor children were also regarded as citizens when they got over here. But under the Cable Act, wives are no longer American citizens until they too become naturalized, and they can be and are excluded and not allowed to join their husbands unless they can get in under the quota. That is the reason why the American consul at Warsaw is putting wives going to join their husbands ahead of all others in the matter of visas for the 1922-1924 quota of Russian emigrants. Some figures were gathered by the immigration commissioner which tend to show that there are an enormous number of men who are naturalized citizens of the United States whose wives and children are still abroad. These figures are inadequate to make a national estimate of the total number, but admittedly there are many of all nationalities, especially from eastern and southeastern Europe. The only thing that the law has done for these children is to give such wives and children priority rights to enter, but always within the quota, and as they cannot find out before they leave their homes whether they surely will be admitted or not, there have been cases where families, coming to America to join the fathers who have preceded them and who have been accepted as American citizens, have not been allowed to land.

Situation in Congress

Prompted, probably by humanitarian reasoning, some judges have attempted to find the extraordinary course of denying citizenship to aliens, otherwise acceptable, simply because their wives were not in the United States. There is nothing in the naturalization law which provides for any such proscription, and the experience of the past has shown that it has usually been rather difficult for wives to come to the United States if the husband was not naturalized. But this course, pursued by some federal judges in New York of refusing naturalization to men whose wives were not here, has been condemned by persons who find in that rule only an additional hardship upon the immigrants.

The monthly quota provision of the act has worked in such a manner that there is little doubt that Congress would have amended the law by striking it out if there had been time during the short session to take such action. Unfortunately, however, there was such a determined drive on the part of various industrial organizations to obtain other amendments to the act so as to let down the bars to cheap labor, that those in charge of legislation did not dare to bring the wives' act up, knowing that it would lead to a prolonged and bitter fight on the floor of the House.

RAILWAYMEN ASK MORE PAY IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees in Canada has filed the customary 60 days' notice with the Railway Association of Canada that it increases in the rates of pay for its members are to be sought. Mr. Aspinwall, secretary of the central committee, said the rates paid to this class of workers were much lower than those paid on United States railroads and his committee felt itself justified in asking for the increase.

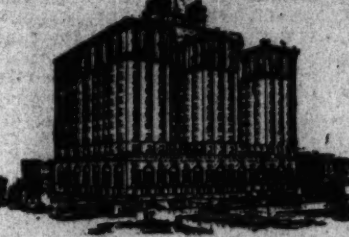
Trackmen in Canada at present receive 36 cents an hour the first year and 38 cents subsequently. Bridgemen are paid 46 cents an hour the first year, the maximum after three years' service being 56 cents an hour. Similarly carpenters start at 56 cents an hour, after one year receiving a maximum of 60 cents an hour.

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One of America's Good Hotels

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Chicago's Wonderful Hotel

This summer holds new delights for you if you make your vacation a trip to interesting Chicago, and stay at THE DRAKE.

Its beauty of location on the shores of Lake Michigan, marks THE DRAKE as a downtown hotel unique among the famous hotels of two continents. Spacious halls, cool, airy rooms, perfect appointments—coupled with a service of international renown—assure every guest most unusual advantage.

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"Tune in" to WDAP—the powerful broadcasting station maintained at THE DRAKE.

Special discounts up to 20%, dependent on the extent of visit, will be extended to vacationists during July and August. Early reservations are suggested as accommodations for the summer are rapidly being booked.

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For many years THE BLACKSTONE has been known and its distinctive advantages appreciated by countless readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Many large students' meetings and classes are constantly being held on the quiet Art Hall floor and in the beautiful Crystal Ballroom.

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., Manager of Both Hotels

Chicago Beach Hotel

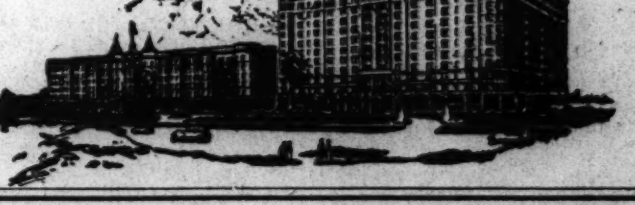
Transplanting all the modern comforts, conveniences and luxuries of a great metropolitan hotel to a delightful residential environment, surrounded by green-lawns and parkways and the refreshing waters of Lake Michigan.

Here you are offered the same quiet and restful atmosphere as that of our over 1000 outside rooms. Spacious porches, 10 minutes from Chicago's loop by Illinois Central Railroad.

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Detroit's HOTEL TULLER

770 ROOMS WITH BATH

Rates: \$2.50 up, Single

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DIGNIFIED SERVICE

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CHARLEVOLK, THE BEAUTIFUL BEACH HOTEL

Charlevolk's Most Up-to-Date Resort Hotel

Open June 15th. Closes September 15th.

On the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. Elevator service, charmingly appointed rooms, private baths, running water, table and service, unsurpassed. Golfing, tennis, motoring, horseback riding, boating, fishing, dancing, swimming, etc.

COTTAGES rented in suites each with private bath. Cottage rooms must be reserved for several weeks. For rates address P. F. RYAN, BOISE SEARS, Manager, Charlevolk, Mich.

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On beautiful Lake Taneycomo, which is 25 miles long, in Southwest Missouri, right in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Fishing, boating, bathing and outdoor sports. No mosquitoes. Modern bungalows with or without board. Folded in Chicago Hotel. WILLARD MERRIAM, 160 Fav., Taneycomo, Missouri

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Pennhurst Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J.

AMERICAN PLAN UNSURPASSED CUISINE

It is our pleasure to provide the best of service at a moderate cost to our guests.

Send for circular.

WM. R. HOOD, Ownership Management

CENTRAL—HOMELIKE—COMFORTABLE

WATKINS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

South Carolina Ave. near Beach

A hotel for wife, mother, or dad.

RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM

American plan. Weekly rates \$25.00 to \$35.00

Private bath \$35.00 to \$50.00

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OCEAN VIEW ROOMS

American Plan, \$5.00 down daily.

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300 feet from beach, boardwalk and Steel Pier. American plan, family hotel, embodying every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 500. Steam heat. Elevator to street level. Bus meets trains. Let us make you feel at home in the "City of Endless Attractions."

Booklet, Special family and weekly rates. BELL & COPE, Owners and Proprietors.

Addressee, MISS HARRISON

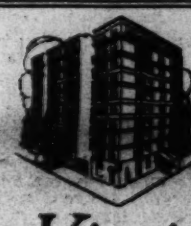
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Opens Its 27th Season June 15th

It is close to the beach and nearly all rooms have a fine ocean view. A feature of the house is its southern cooking.

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One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

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Located at the Lake with every facility for comfort and amusement. In the heart of the North Shore, near the famous golf courses. Rates \$3.50 per day—\$15.00 per week and up. 1000 Rooms. In Chicago Hotel.

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Happy, congenial people are invited to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of beautiful Nippersink Lodge in the heart of Southern Wisconsin. With a most delightful summer climate. 25 miles from Chicago. 38 miles west of Kenosha.

Golf, Fishing, Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Trap Shooting, Saddle Horses

Everything which contributes to an ideal vacation and summer rest.

Accommodations in either the new modern bungalows or private cottages. All conveniences of a well appointed country club.

Season Opens May 30th

Reservations

for week-ends or any part of entire season now being made. Write for illustrated folder and rates.

Desirable lake front lots available for summer homes.

THE HIGHLAND

Modern hotel and cottages located at beautiful Lake Delavan. Accommodations for 500 guests.

Ideal for families with children. Golf, tennis, etc.

GEAR & AAGE, Props.

Delavan Lake Wisconsin

COTTON GROWERS
TOLD TO COMBINEGovernor of South Carolina De-
clares Co-operative Marketing
Is Essential to Industry

DAWSON, Ga., May 14 (By The Associated Press)—The southern cotton farmer "may be a fool part of the time," but he is not going to remain one, Gov. Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina told a gathering of farmers here in an address on co-operative marketing. He gave the opinion that the United States Government could well afford to spend untold millions of dollars to exterminate the cotton boll weevil.

"Co-operative marketing is something more than an attempt to organize the producers of cotton," he said. "It is not a rest on sound economic principles; it does not justify the

A New Bridge Crosses the Columbia
at Kennewick and PascoSpokane, Wash.
Special Correspondence

THOUSANDS of automobile tourists from the middle west, far east, and from the south, who have annually endured delay and inconvenience in crossing the Columbia River at Kennewick and Pasco, Wash., will be grateful to know that the river at this point is now spanned by a beautiful substantial bridge, which replaces the ferry.

The State not being in a position to finance the construction of the bridge, stock was sold to 1400 purchasers residing in 17 Washington towns. The State plans to take over the bridge eventually and maintain it for the use of the public free of charge; it is now a toll bridge. It was recently dedicated with a baptism of the waters of the Columbia, the ceremony being performed by Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Coyne, representing Governor Hart, while

thousands of spectators from many cities and towns of Washington and Idaho looked on.

The bridge is on the principal highway connecting the eastern and western portions of the State. It required 11 months to complete its construction, at a total cost of \$480,000. Its length is 3200 feet, including the approach. One thousand tons of steel and 5200 yards of concrete were used in its construction. The steel structure is 1408 feet in length, the longest span being 432 feet. The deck is 54 feet above extreme high water mark and 75 feet above low water mark. The height from the foundation of the middle pier to the top of the steel structure is 185 feet. Toll receipts show that traffic over the bridge is already assuming good proportions. In January they totaled \$1284.53, cars being charged \$1 each; in February, \$2185.65; in March, \$2320.90. Receipts for one day, April 1, were \$340.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
WARNING SOUNDEDDavid Starr Jordan, Advises
Unity Between California Drys
Urging Aggressive Methods

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—That the importance of prohibition law enforcement will test with increasing discrimination the utility of dry organizations in California was the observation of Dr. David Starr Jordan, formerly president of Stanford University in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. The penchant for mere organization, the ease of continuing in old ruts rather than effecting brisk realignments to meet new conditions are declared to be tendencies that prohibition agencies in this State must guard against if the priceless victory won by California drys is to be held securely. Dr. Jordan, who is an honorary president of the State Law Enforcement League, said:

In my judgment the eighteenth prohibition amendment will never be repealed. But the law without enforcement, driving, persistent enforcement, is not only endangered but weakened. The manner of its enforcement therefore becomes the measure of its effectiveness in state and nation. California should be a model of law enforcement because state and federal laws have been happily blended to present a united front of national and local machinery charged with upholding prohibition.

New Procedure Needed

Those agencies which helped put over the prohibition cause in California, such as the Anti-Saloon League and the State Law Enforcement League, must realize that a new procedure is now necessary. Virulent, aggressive action and constructive assistance of law-enforcing agencies must figure in the new order of things. Of the two agencies named, the Law Enforcement League is in much happier position, because its aim fulfills the requirements of a post-campaign organization. It actually goes on the field where the bootlegger is, ferrets him out, initiates abatement proceedings, makes dry surveys for communities, assists the flying squadron and does active work in law-enforcement.

In other words the present condition which the prohibition movement has developed is exactly and effectively met by action at the place of violation, by law enforcement; and that has been the work of the Enforcement League for the past several years. Today, more than ever before, this kind of "organization work" is needed, and the only kind that is of value.

The Anti-Saloon League seems gauged on more conservative lines. Supported almost exclusively by the churches, it has maintained an indefinable offishness, an assumptive insularity toward other organizations engaged in prohibition work in this State. Pleading supposed danger of divided authority as in the case of Dr. Briggs' recent editorial pronouncement against the flying squadron and in the Anti-Saloon League's surprise opposition to earlier activities of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson when he started a campaign in 1926 for a collegiate study of alcohol in the Alcohol Research Educational Association.

Warms of Petty Politics

There is just one issue before the prohibition cause today and that is law enforcement. Too much attention to nonessentials, petty jealousy and a certain splendid aloofness on the part of any dry organization is a time-waster. There is no monopoly in this work. Co-operation need not compromise the position or organization plan of individual prohibition law-enforcing agencies. It undoubtedly would advance the cause of the drys in California. After all, it is not the chief objective, which must be kept free from the cluttering clasp-trap of petty politics?

Asked what would be the outcome of active law enforcement in California, Edwin E. Grant, president of the California State Law Enforcement League said:

Enforcement of prohibition promises conditionally to work its way through to a satisfactory conclusion in California in the same way that enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment law did 10 years ago. When this law was passed in this State, people said we could not close the segregated districts, but after several years of steady pressure upon commercialized vice, the State Law Enforcement League closed up the last segregated district, using the machinery of law.

We are having the same fight over again now with intoxicants. The State Law Enforcement League which is an agency co-ordinating federal enforcement machinery with local enforcement, is using now the same methods in enforcing the prohibition laws. During this period of law enforcement the League is best at work in every county in California enforcing the laws against intoxicants.

We first began by enforcement of then existing state regulatory laws; then laws against the sale of liquor to uniformed men during the war; then war-time prohibition and now federal anti-vice laws. The volume of prohibition law enforcement work done in the field by the Enforcement League has been tremendous. During the past month, for instance, we have had operatives working at different points from Ventura County in southern California to Humboldt County in extreme northern California. Today 46 abatement cases are pending in this territory, exclusive of criminal cases. The success of our work points an object lesson for this and other states charged with law enforcement and the most effective manner in which prohibition agencies can assist in this important work.

BIG TRADE UNION HAS
WOMEN'S SECTION

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3—The National Union of General Workers, one of the largest trade-unions in Britain, comprising some 500,000 members, has decided to form a women's department, which will form a branch of the National Union of General Workers, with offices at headquarters where it will deal with all matters affecting women members. Miss Margaret Bondfield will be the chief women officer and will attend the general council meetings to deal with business affecting the interests of women. She will also attend the trades-union congress. A women's national committee will periodically meet the women officers to consider wage questions, propaganda, and all matters affecting the interests of

COLORADO LAWS
INCREASED BY 200Prohibition, Zoning and Lindsey
Measures Pass

DENVER, Col., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Among the 200 measures passed by the Colorado Legislature just adjourned was one marking another step forward in the municipal zoning movement in the United States. The Colorado measure took the form of a constitutional amendment enabling cities and towns to enact zoning ordinances.

Not only did the Legislature increase from \$5000 to \$13,400 the appropriation annually set aside for prohibition enforcement, on urgent solicitation of Governor William E. Sweet, but it also provided the district attorney with machinery for closing roadhouses where the prohibition laws are violated.

The gasoline tax was increased from 1 cent to 2 cents on each gallon for roadbuilding purposes; a law passed forbidding the sale of firearms; and a resolution was submitted to the voters proposing a soldiers' bonus of \$15 per month of service to veterans of past wars, including the Indian wars, which would require a bond issue of \$8,000,000, and abolition of the state board of pardons.

Laws advocated for years by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, also were enacted.

DISTRICT BOARDS ARE
UNSUCCESSFUL IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Bihar Government's resolution on the working of district boards, especially in its bearing on the development of union committees in the villages affords dismal reading. Occasionally a public-spirited chairman will throw himself with enthusiasm into the work of reform, but for the most part the committees confine themselves to expending such money as the district boards allow them.

The apathy of villagers toward self-government is truly amazing. The Indian chairman of the Purnee district board alludes to the union committees which formed a living example to others, but as regards the remainder he speaks in a despairing tone of the apathy of the people to help themselves and their natural tendency to depend on others. Notices served on the populations of four areas to inaugurate these union committees produced no response, and it has been found necessary in some cases, to create committees as an executive act.

JERSEY CITY TO TAKE CENSUS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 17—Disappointed with the Federal Government's count of its population, Jersey City has decided to take its own census. The new count will start Monday and will be made by the police and other city employees. The 1920 census credited Jersey City with a population of 289,103.

PRINTER HEADS UNION BANK

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 17—Peter J. Brady, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, has been elected president of the new labor union Federation Bank, which is to open its doors here Saturday. Gov. Alfred E. Smith and R. E. Copeland, United States Senator, are on the program to speak at the bank opening ceremony.

The World's Great Capitals
The Week in Dublin

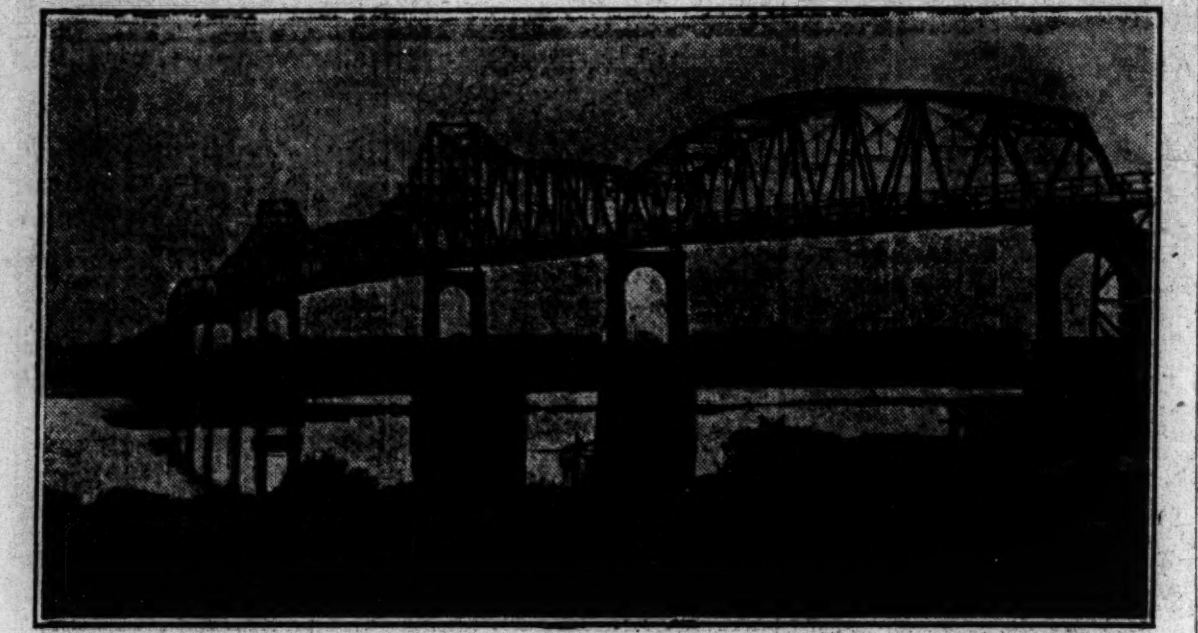
Dublin, May 13

CUMANN NA GHAEADHAEL has just held its inaugural convention, and many members of the Cabinet were present. The president, Mr. O'Higgins, Mr. Blythe, and General Mulcahy all addressed the convention and gave an account of their doings since they came into office. Their main claim was that they were doing well, but, surely, restoring law and order to the country, and laying the foundations of a State worthy of the Gael. Although some people might be inclined to consider these speeches as merely patriotic and electioneering oratory, for election time is not many months away, the news of Eamon de Valera's "proclamation" seemed to confirm the Government's optimism.

Not that the "proclamation" makes a basis for discussion. Its terms are ambiguous and are described, even by his supporters, as "just like De Valera." But one thing seems certain: De Valera realizes that he is beaten by the army, and that the only way to further his cause is to put up constitutional opposition. Asked the other day what would be the fate of Mr. De Valera, Mr. O'Higgins said, with a meaning look, "That will be a matter for the Executive Council."

It is not to be imagined that the Government will have perfectly plain sailing once peace or some semblance of peace is accomplished. There will be some 40,000 soldiers who will want work, however slowly they are demobilized. There are more than 10,000 irregular prisoners whom the Government cannot release without giving a guarantee to the country that these prisoners will be law-abiding. People with irregular sympathies and who seem always to be well-informed about irregular activities, say that the internment camps are hotbeds of conspiracy—only the other day some 70 prisoners escaped from the Brixton camp. It is with a view to smoothing over the feelings of the prisoners and directing their activities to constructive matters that Mr. Johnson, the Labor leader, believes that it would be as well to negotiate on the basis of the De Valera document. Do the prisoners expect the Government to give them the honor of negotiating with them—Mr. Johnson would seem to think—and they will return to their homes in a peaceable frame of mind. Public opinion as a whole does not take kindly to this suggestion. The public is tired of the fighting. It has been between two fires for the last six years. It wants peace and stable Government; yet it would scarcely be pleased with a compromise with a man who, as "President of the Irish Republic" is regarded by the Dublin public generally as having done his worst to drag the good name of the country into the mire.

Labor's more or less independent attitude in this dispute has made it a solid if not a large party in the Dail. There has appeared no cleavage within the party either on political or party grounds. Now Jim Larkin, one of the prodigals, has returned, but at the least in his honor none of the officials of the Labor Party or of the trades unions were present. Jim Larkin's return was more or less a triumphal march with bands playing, but the enthusiasm was of the rank and file; feeling up at headquarters does not appear to have been so enthusiastic. "Jim" was explained, had lost touch. It would take him some time to settle down to the new conditions. He did not work too well with the organization and so on. As secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, Larkin



The Steel Bridge Which Takes the Place of the Ferry Between Kennewick and Pasco, Washington

philosophy of the times. It is unnecessary and will necessarily fail."

He declared: Organization is the only solution. Stock companies have failed and therefore only co-operation, rather than corporation, is the solution. Will it succeed? It has succeeded in California in bringing to that State a degree of prosperity when other sections were suffering. It has succeeded in the citrus industry in Florida and today that State is making perhaps greater material progress than any other state in the south. Will it succeed with cotton? It has succeeded in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and to a degree in South Carolina. It is not a panacea. It will not suspend the law of supply and demand. It is not a holding movement. It never would become one. It is what has always been needed. It is not holding but orderly marketing.

The failure of the old system was not due to disorderly marketing but to an absolutely reckless system. With orderly marketing the products we produce can be put on the market in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

The time has come when the great financial interests of America, the great manufacturers and patriotic citizens must give careful consideration to the cotton planter. How long will the southern farmer, under boll weevil and other present conditions continue to grow cotton? Not long under present conditions. He may be a fool part of the time. He is not going to remain one. Every loom and spindle in the Nation should be interested in co-operative marketing. Their business depends on its profits.

Millions to Fight Boll Weevil

Cotton is in danger of being lost to the country as a national asset. The Federal Government would be justified in spending almost untold millions to exterminate the boll weevil. Certainly the farmer should have the sympathy and co-operation of the manufacturing and financial interests of the country in order to continue to supply the country with one of life's greatest necessities and one of the country's greatest assets at a profit to himself. Can it be done? It can be if the farmers themselves will unselfishly consider the proposition. He must yield something perhaps of personal independence of the past. His pay will be a financial independence he has not heretofore enjoyed. I confess that after 25 years active experience in growing cotton, I have never been able to market it satisfactorily. If any farmer is satisfied he need not join. I would not ask him to do so except to put him at the head of the whole business. Such a financial genius would not long remain on the farm. Wall Street would gobble him up by wireless.

In conclusion, I wish to appeal to the farmer to unite in this great industrial movement, not only that we may realize a profit from cotton, but that the advantages to which we are entitled may accrue to us as to others. We have the right to schools, colleges, the best of religious and educational opportunities; to the comforts and luxuries which other people of equal ability and who expend equal labor enjoy. Farming must be made more attractive or desertion of the farm will continue. Something must be done.

Co-operative marketing is the solution.

\$4,000,000 IS SAVED
DURING EXPRESS FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Success of the California Railroad Commission, in its fight to prevent the placing in effect in California of the last increase in express rates, amounting to 13 1/2 per cent, as proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is forecast by Hugh Gordon, chief counsel of the Railroad Commission, recently returned from the Washington hearings. Final arguments in this proceeding will be submitted in Washington, June 28 to 29.

The refusal of the Railroad Commission to place in effect the Interstate Commission's ruling in favor of the American Railway Express Company, has saved the people of California more than \$4,000,000 in express rate charges. Other states, which have been paying the increased charges, will be favorably affected if the Interstate Commission rescinds the order here.

HOTELS AND RESORTS
CALIFORNIA

Make This Your Greatest Summer— Do These Things:

YOU need a vacation—all men and women do at least once a year—and "vacation" means a change! Change of scene, change of environment, change of thought, new activities, new interest, new fun.

Out here is a "new land" that you have never seen, "the greatest summer playground in the world." Come see it this summer.

Southern California! No, it isn't too warm—it is cool. The official temperatures of the U. S. Weather Bureau taken in a central city in this section—a forty-four year record—are as follows:

Average mean temperature 44 June, 68 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 July, 70 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 August, 71 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 September, 69 degrees

The very air here seems refreshing. You relax perfectly. A thousand and one interesting things await you.

Four thousand miles of perfect motor roads take you through a beautiful, strange country—different in every way from the one you know.

You pick oranges off the trees, climb mountains, play golf on famous courses,

see a real desert, go fishing, dance at a fine hotel, bathe in the ocean, or rest quietly in a cabin beside a mountain lake a mile high in altitude.

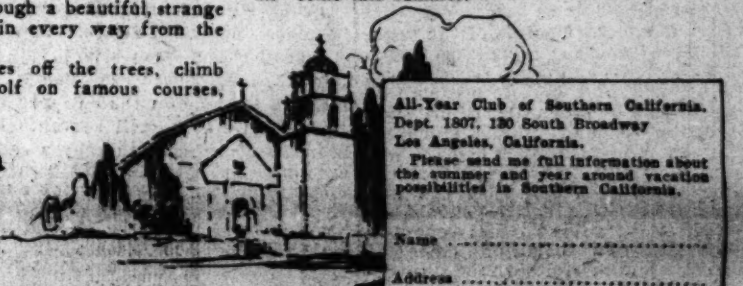
And all these attractions are within a stone's throw—yours from which to pick and choose each day.

Such variety is offered to vacationists in no other place, so far as we know. Balmey rainless days and nights under blankets are the practically invariable rule. Uninterrupted fun ALL day and WONDERFUL REFRESHMENT!

You'll have your greatest summer if you do these things. Come and try it—you'll agree.

Special low rate round trip railroad fares in effect from May 15th through Oct. 31st.

Ask any railroad ticket agent for further information, or mail coupon below. Best of all—come this summer.

All-Year Club
of Southern California

Southern California is the new gateway to Hawaii

OREGON

The Mallory

Portland, Oregon

A Very Select Residential and Transient Hotel

Splendidly Furnished

Excellent Dining Service

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HOTEL CLIFFORD

ON THE EAST SIDE

A MODERATE PRICED HOTEL OF MERIT

East Morrison St., at East Sixth

PORTLAND, OREGON

FRED HIRMAN, Manager

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NORTONIA HOTEL

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G. O. MADISON, Manager

A high-class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to ladies traveling alone.

ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington

When in
PORTLAND, OREGON,
make the
Multnomah Hotel

"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

women. Mr. Will Thorne has been the prime mover in this new step, which is welcomed by the women as indicating wider control by them on terms of equality with men in the same organization.

MANITOBA IMPOSES INCOME TAX

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The provincial income tax, which has been sanctioned by the Manitoba Legislature, will apply on incomes received from Jan. 1, 1928. The tax ranges from 1 to 7 per cent on incomes from \$1000 to \$13,000, taxable incomes above the latter amount paying 7 per cent. The bill provides certain exemptions, but does not, like the federal bill, exempt victory bonds and certain other Dominion securities from liability to tax.

NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Reduced Prices Meals and Rooms

Dining Room Open to the Public

SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR

Club Breakfast, 6:30 a. m. to 10 a. m.—\$4.00 to the

Lunches, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.—50c

Dinner, 2:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—\$2.00

Sunday Chicken Dinner, 3 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—\$1.00

BATHS PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:

100 rooms, with private bath, \$12.00

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CHURCH IN SPAIN OPPOSES STATE

Article XI of 1876 Constitution Forbids Non-Roman Catholic Ceremonies

MADRID, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—A great contest between church and state was opened by the ministerial representative of the Reformista Party, which has its place in the Government for the first time who was vigorously answered by the Archbishop of Saragossa, doyen of the Spanish cardinals.

The Roman Catholics, who have been supported to the utmost by the Conservatives, have won the first point in the domestic war. The Alhucemas Government has played a waiting game. Both the Reformistas and the Roman Catholics are satisfied apparently for the time being, and the time may soon come when the Government may renew its attack without the electoral dangers that would result from persistence with it at this stage.

The Roman Catholics have long known quite well that at a suitable opportunity the political parties who were not too closely attached to the Right and its traditions would make an attack on the church which should have disestablishment as its ultimate object.

When the Conservative Government was in power, an effort was made to start a kind of national crusade with the ostensible object of stimulating patriotism in general, which was shown to be a cleverly concealed Roman Catholic movement, and on the discovery was stopped. When the Liberal Government came to power a few weeks ago the Roman Catholic leaders sensed danger.

Situation Becomes Acute

With the approach of the general elections the situation became acute, for it was known that the Liberal coalition had agreed upon a proposition for the reform of Article XI of the Constitution of 1876, which established Roman Catholicism as the one and only religion of Spain and gave tolerance to no other. This article states that the Catholic religion, apostolic and Roman, the religion of the State and the Nation, and that of the people, shall be the only one; that on Spanish soil nobody will be molested on account of his religious beliefs provided they do not offend against Christian morality, but that nevertheless no ceremony or public manifestation other than those of the Roman Catholic religion will be authorized.

One of the chief points of the negotiations between the Alhucemas Democratic Liberals and other Liberals was the demand that the Reformistas take steps should be taken toward breaking down the Roman Catholic monopoly in Spain. The Reformista demand was granted, and it was agreed that the suppression or revision of the last paragraph of the article should be placed on the governmental program. When the new constitution came to power recently, a Reformista representative, Señor Pedregal, was chosen for the Ministry. Events then and since have increased the general respect for the astuteness with which the Reformistas are conducting their business. Señor Pedregal was remarkable for his uncompromising feeling upon this Roman Catholic question, and his nomination for Cabinet office was a sign that his party were determined.

Preparing for the election campaign, the Government considered its program and Article XI, and had no option but to include the revision of the latter. Before any announcement had been made, Cardinal Soldevilla, archbishop of Saragossa, as the leader of the church in Spain, informed the Premier that if the determination to meddle with Article XI, and hence with the Catholicism which the Government candidates everywhere at the elections. This threat meant that, in spite of the usual governmental manipulation of the elections, the Government would probably be beaten.

Cabinet Forced to Yield

The Cabinet had to give the most serious consideration to this development, and not unnaturally dissensions were produced. Señor Pedregal appealed to his colleagues to stand by their determination at all costs, and he had some support, but the majority considered it best to yield to the Roman Catholics now. Señor Pedregal at once resigned his place, and became the first Spanish Cabinet minister to abandon office on a religious question like this.

A Cabinet crisis was at once produced, accentuated by the resignation of Señor Alcalá Zamora as Minister of War, who feared that the Government would not go through with its civil protectorate system in Morocco. The Premier consulted the King and the King presented the resignation of the whole Cabinet, but the King renewed his confidence and the ministry resumed its briefly interrupted functions. Señor Villaverde, an Alhucemist, taking the place of the departing Señor Pedregal. Señor Villaverde was recently chosen to be Civil High Commissioner in Morocco, but for some reason found himself unable to go. Señor Alcalá Zamora, being satisfied about the governmental intentions, remained at his post.

Fears of a breakdown of the Reformistas from the coalition were soon dissipated. Señor Melquíades Álvarez, the leader of the party, has issued instructions that the Reformistas everywhere work with the other coalitionists at the elections and do their utmost to further the common cause. It was assumed that the Roman Catholic threat to oppose the governmental candidates would be withdrawn, but fear is felt that in spite of the yielding of the Government the Roman Catholics will oppose them at the elections.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 17.—President Harding has accepted the invitation extended to him through Lieutenant Gov. Y. C. Nicol to visit Vancouver and Victoria, early in July, en route to Alaska. Frederick M. Ryder, United States Consul-General, has received from Washington the President's official acceptance of the invitation.

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AUSTRIA LOWERS BY 60 PER CENT ITS COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

By July 50,000 Civil Servants Will Have Been Dismissed,
and State Intends to Pension Off Some 35,000 Others

A series of articles by Dr. Max Kulka, on the League of Nations' plan for the rebuilding of Austria, was published in *The Christian Science Monitor* in January. This is the second of two additional articles, the first of which appeared on May 15, showing the success of the plan.

VIENNA, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The whole difference between the Austria of March, 1923, and the Austria of a few months ago is best seen by a comparison of the two budgets. The first budget was submitted last November in connection with the Reconstruction Act. As considerable changes had taken place in exchange the November budget was withdrawn and a second budget submitted in February. The most striking feature in this second budget is a reduction of the November deficit of 5,293,700,000 kronen to only 2,374,500,000,000 kronen in the present budget estimate, which means a reduction of the deficit by more than 50 per cent.

Saving in Administrative Costs

From this the great progress made becomes apparent at once. The greatest saving has been effected in administration, where the deficit was reduced by no less than 60 per cent. More than 25,000 civil servants have been dismissed, and thereby a radical economy in salaries and pensions. The first budget provided for an expenditure under this head of 7,487,000,000,000 kronen, the second, only 1,875,000,000,000 kronen. By July 1, 1923, another 25,000 will be discharged. In the monopolies and state enterprises 34,950 persons are to be pensioned off, of whom 11,790 will receive a yearly pension of 16,000,000 kronen (about \$50), 10,000 a yearly pension of 8,000,000, and 10,990 a lump sum of 15,000,000 kronen. Some 2000 will be dismissed without cost to the State.

From the State Administration 15,050 have been dismissed, of whom 2870 received an annual pension of 22,000,000 kronen (\$66), 4490 a half-yearly pension of 11,000,000 kronen, and a lump sum of 20,000,000 kronen, while 4000 were dismissed without indemnity. The income tax must in future be paid by the civil servants themselves and will no longer be borne by the State. The really great achievement lies, however, in the substantial increase of revenue, which necessarily calls for the heaviest sacrifices on the part of the population, already heavily taxed.

Railways a Source of Deficit

The chief source of the deficit in the railways, which alone account for not less than 1,991,000,000 kronen out of a total of 2,374,500,000,000 kronen. This is partly a consequence of the absurd peace treaties, which cut the railway systems of the old monarchy regardless of economic demands. The traffic of new Austria goes at present chiefly in an east-western direction, whereas the railway system of the old monarchy was designed to principally cope with a north-southern traffic. To this must be added that the railway stumps left to Austria are largely mountain railways, which are disproportionately high. These are natural handicaps which are aggravated by a deplorable system of overstaffing, due to the indiscriminate application of the eight hours' law and the necessity to employ Austrian officials expelled from the Succession states. The powerful union of railway workers and employees has, moreover, managed, in the troubled times after the revolution, to obtain for its members a number of other privileges, such as free tickets for themselves and their families. The very energetic efforts of the General Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, to set things right here, if slowly, gaining ground.

A very searching inquiry has been made to find out the best way of wiping out the railway deficit, and the committee has pronounced against sale or lease to a private company, but for a thorough reorganization of the management in the direction of establishing a separate state railway administration quite independent from other official bodies and run on purely commercial lines. The situation is particularly difficult, because an increase of revenues is not likely in the near future. When the tariffs were raised to near, and in some cases above, the pre-war level, traffic decreased to such an extent as to force the Government to reduce them again. The purchasing power of the population had been over-taxed.

Danger of Over-taxation

In this last fact lies also the great danger to the new budget. Prices, which for some months had remained stable, and even showed a tendency to fall, are rising again. It is feared that particularly the sales tax will have the effect of increasing the index figure. This is very dangerous since all state officials are paid according to the index figures and a rise of only a few per cent means a proportionate increase of many millions in salaries. So the increase of revenues by the introduction of taxation may be offset by a corresponding rise in prices. This might of course be balanced by a rise of the exchange value of the krona and a corresponding increase of its purchasing power within the country. There are indeed many persons who advocate measures to bring about a rise of the krona, but this may fatally damage the Austrian export industries and increase unemployment. The purchasing power of the population is on the wane and there are many other factors which may upset the budget estimates. But on the whole it is hoped that the budget figures will be realized, and then a great step forward will have been made.

Strange to say, the invasion of the Ruhr has somewhat eased the violence of the crisis. The situation was dangerous in the beginning of 1923. Austrian industries and trade were supported by a fast declining exchange value of the currency. This stopped when the krona became stable in the third quarter of 1922. This alone would not have been so bad as it was universally anticipated and precautions had been taken. But the fast depreciating German mark had permitted the powerful German industries to undercut all competitors, hopelessly. Unemployment increased by leaps and bounds when the depreciation of the German mark increased in the first stages of the Ruhr invasion. But then came the reaction, and the analysis of the greatest industrial center of continental Europe gave a unique opportunity to all the iron and steel industries of the neighboring states.

Error in Reichsbank's Policy
To this must be added the wrong policy of the German Reichsbank, which allowed the dollar to rise to 50,000 marks in Berlin and far too late, commenced its action to reduce the prices of foreign currencies in Germany. When the dollar had fallen to 20,000-25,000 marks, prices in Germany dropped only very slowly, and were suddenly above world market parity, with the consequence, that the industrial crisis in the neighboring states, from which the outburst German competition had suddenly been lifted, shows signs of abatement. The Leipzig fair was very nearly a failure, whereas the Vienna spring fair was a success from every point of view. It is deplorable from a moral point of view to see Austria as it were taking advantage of the helpless position of her neighbor. But it was truly pointed out, that it was Austria's duty also to Germany to act as bulwark against the complete disorganization of middle Europe, which must be the inevitable consequence of the Ruhr invasion. And this must of course be understood clearly. The present slight alleviation of the crisis is only a quickly passing momentary relief. The fate of Austria is bound up for good or evil with the fate of Germany and the whole of Central Europe. The amount of tutelage on the part of the so-called victorious powers can save Austria and keep her isolated. The fate of Austria is decided not in Vienna, however great the efforts made may be; it is decided in Paris or in whatever other place the French Government will be made to see that reconstruction must begin at last.

As a first attempt at reconstructive work after the war, the work done by the League of Nations in Austria will remain memorable. Success is by no means certain yet, but whether the scheme ultimately succeeds or not, it is a good omen and a step in the right direction.

VANCOUVER LEADS

IN GRAIN EXPORTING

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—This port has taken its place as the premier grain exporting port on the Pacific Coast, according to figures just issued by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange. Not only does Vancouver lead all other coast ports in this regard, but its grain export of last season's crop exceeds the total export of the Columbia and Puget Sound ports combined.

From July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports shipped 16,148,717 bushels of wheat. During the same period Vancouver shipped 16,161,249 bushels, and will add about 5,000,000 bushels to this before the season closes.

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UNIONS JOIN WITH CO-OPERATIONISTS

International Co-operative Trade Union Banking Is to Be Considered at Hague

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, May 3.—The movement which was initiated at the Hague Peace Congress last December with the object of bringing the trade-union and co-operative movements into a close international association, with limited and carefully defined aims, has made rapid progress recently. A joint committee of the International Federation of Trade-Unionists and the International Co-operative Alliance has considered the possibilities of common action and drafted a preliminary program, which will be considered shortly by a meeting of the full executives of the two bodies.

The plan of co-operation which has been sketched out is interesting as an indication of the trend of thought among those working-class leaders who wish to encourage international intercourse and exchange of ideas on a basis of evolutionary, constitutional activity. The question which brought the two movements together at the Hague—the organization of an international movement among the manual and intellectual workers against war—takes a foremost place in the program.

Joint Peace Propaganda

Plans for joint peace propaganda are to be elaborated, and apart from the publication of peace articles in the co-operative journals it is suggested that there shall be a distribution of leaflets by the co-operative societies. A move in this direction has already been started in Belgium. A further suggestion is that the international co-operative movement should press for representation on the governing body of the International Labor Office, and in the economic and financial section of the League of Nations.

An important proposal in the program is that the two executives shall combine in an international educational movement by the establishment of summer holiday centers where trade-unionists and co-operatives from the various European countries may meet to exchange ideas and experiences, and discuss questions likely to foster the international spirit. For this purpose it is proposed that there shall be separate holiday schools for young people and adults, and a general interchange of trade-union and co-operative students is also to be considered.

An International Bank

For the moment greater attention is to be given to these general questions than to matters of strictly economic interest, but two subjects have been put down for detailed report and examination at future meetings. One is the possibility and desirability of establishing an international bank by the two movements. The bank of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society is now a solidly-established institution doing a large business, and the trade unions of Great Britain are using it more and more for the deposit and investment of their funds, and for assistance in times of stress—chiefly, of course, when they are engaged in labor struggles.

Allied to this is the other economic question, to be discussed later. That is, the special position of the co-operative societies during sympathetic strikes or other labor disputes of international interest, especially in relation to the help which the societies might give in the organization of food supplies.

Washington Observations

Washington, May 18.—LEVELAND'S ambition to get the Republican national convention in 1924 has been wrecked to a considerable extent by President Harding. In a spirit of sportsmanship, he is opposed to holding the party convocation in his own State, lest there might be some justification for saying he would like to "pack" it with Ohio boosters. It is within the province of the national committee to send the convention wherever it pleases, but knowledge of Mr. Harding's opposition to having it in his home state will be all-decisive. If Chicago lives up to its civic motto anent the convention and says: "I will," Fred W. Upham, Republican banker, stands ready to round up the requisite national committee majority of 27 and bring the big show once again to the lake city.

Herbert Spencer Hadley, one-time Governor of Missouri, who conferred with President Harding this week, now lives in Colorado. Since 1917 he has been a professor of law at the State University in Boulder. Mr. Hadley, once the favorite of the Roosevelt Progressives, is with the President on the World Court. "It is not only sound Republican party doctrine," said Mr. Hadley to this observer, "but it is sane and safe American partnership in international affairs. Our is a party government. The Republican Party has been on record for world arbitration since time immemorial. In expounding it now, Mr. Harding is on solid ground, for he is vindicating the basic principle of political organization, viz., loyalty to declared party principle. I am not frightened by the specter of internecine strife over the World Court. Party harmony is no fetish to me. Party consistency, especially where it interprets the heart and conscience of the country on a great moral issue, strikes me as far more important."

Maj. Frederick R. Burnham, who was the guest this week of John Hay Hammond, is one of the world's big "outdoor men," who has had as romantic a career as any of Bret Harte's heroes ever lived. Major Burnham was prospecting in the Klondike in 1899 when the British were trying to beat the Boers in South Africa. One of Lord Roberts' first orders was to commandeer the services of Major

Burnham as chief scout of the British Army, for he already had achieved celebrity in Rhodesia in the Matabele wars. The British Government showed reward upon Major Burnham after the South African war. While it was still in progress he was commanded to dine with Queen Victoria on the Isle of Wight and later was personally decorated for valor by King Edward. Major Burnham calls himself cowboy, scout, guide, miner and deputy sheriff. He has a profile not unlike General Pershing, and has remained a real American.

The latest candidate for honors in the realm of public good is the "National Federation of Uncle Sam's Voters." One learns from its prospectus that Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago resigned from the diplomatic service, after 10 years as Minister to Sweden, to become president of the federation. Sampel Adams, late president of the American Agricultural Editors Association, avows he relinquished that post to become director-general of the federation. Its purpose is to goad and cajole citizens into a more intensive interest in national welfare. Offices are in Washington and an official organ is called Public Affairs.

If there's anybody charged with the duty of broadcasting the ways of Washington to the universe, it's a timely hour to proclaim that the capital lives on eastern standard time. During this vast month of conventions and next month's Shrine invasion, clock and watch confusion will be inevitable unless the Nation knows that Washington shuns daylight-saving. The Union Station already is the scene of much wailing and gnashing of teeth over missed engagements between arriving strangers and would-be welcoming residents because of the chronological chaos.

"Docket," the lawyers' trade organ, says Washington, D. C., has, in proportion to its population, more attorneys than any state. There is one to every 181 inhabitants. The Pacific coast is the baristas' happiest hunting-ground. Nevada has a lawyer for every 337 persons, California, for every 507, Oregon for every 550, and Washington State for every 608. F. W. W.

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BRITISH GOLFERS LEAD AMERICANS

Capture Three of the Four Four-Ball Foursomes Played at St. Andrews Today

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 18 (By The Associated Press).—The British amateur golf team holds a commanding lead in the Walker Cup competition as a result of the first day's matches. The Britons won three of the four two-ball foursomes at 36 holes played today, making it necessary for the Americans to win six of the eight two-somes tomorrow to retain the trophy which has never been out of American possession.

R. H. Wethered and C. J. H. Tolley won their match from F. D. Outim of Boston and J. W. Sweetzer, the American amateur champion, 6 and 5.

A. R. Gardner of Chicago, captain of the American team, and M. R. Marston of Philadelphia defeated Robert Harris, the British captain, and C. V. L. Hooman, 7 and 6.

John Wilson and W. A. Murray, British, defeated H. R. Johnston of St. Paul and J. F. Neville of San Francisco 4 and 3.

E. W. E. Holderness and W. L. Hope, British, defeated G. V. Rotan and S. D. Herron, Americans, by one hole. Gardner and Marston continued their excellent play in the afternoon. Their British opponents were very steady, especially on the greens. The Americans stymied them on the sixth and seventh greens, and Gardner sank a 35-foot putt on the eleventh to tie the hole for a 3. Harris and Hooman were able to capture one hole in the afternoon round. The afternoon cards:

Gardner-Marston, out 4 4 4 5 5 4—42
Harris-Hooman, out 4 4 5 5 4 4—42
Gardner-Marston, in 4 3 4
Harris-Hooman, in 4 3 4

In the afternoon round of the Wethered-Tolley match with Outim and Sweetzer, which the English pair began 4 up, Wethered continued his straight driving and fine iron shots. Tolley missed several short putts, but the Americans were unable to gain. Sweetzer, who seemed dejected and frowned continually, dubbed approaches on two occasions and missed some putts that would have won holes. Outim was steady, but not brilliant. The British pair were 5 up at the turn. The next three were halved, but the match ended when Wethered and Tolley won the thirteenth with a fine 3 to the Americans' 5, making the Englishmen victors, 6 and 5. The cards:

Tolley and Wethered, out 3 5 4 5 5 3—39
Outim and Sweetzer, out 4 5 4 5 4 4—39
Tolley and Wethered, in 4 3 4
Outim and Sweetzer, in 4 3 4

Starting the afternoon 3 down, Johnston and Neville soon found themselves in deeper water when their opponents ran up a string of 5s and 4s that, by the time the hole was reached, had brought their advantage to 7 up. Here the Americans took a leaf from the Brits' book, and from then on were never down in less than 4. This served to cut the Brits' lead, but the match ended when the fifteenth hole was halved. The afternoon cards:

Wilson and Murray, out 4 4 4 4 4 5—35
Johnston and Neville, out 5 4 5 5 5 4—39
Wilson and Murray, in 4 3 4
Johnston and Neville, in 4 3 4

The defeat of Herron and Rotan was a surprise. Ending the morning round 6 up, they appeared to have the match clinched, and up to the fifth hole of the afternoon round it appeared as though they would easily breeze home winners. But then, on, however, Herron displayed a reversal of form that was fatal, and hole by hole the Brits cut down the Americans' advantage to nose them out with a winning 4 on the final green. The afternoon cards:

Holderness and Hope, out 5 5 5 5 4 3—39
Herron and Rotan, out 5 5 5 5 4 4—41
Holderness and Hope, in 4 3 4
Herron and Rotan, in 4 3 4

It was announced that Dr. O. P. Willing of Portland, Ore., and F. J. Wright, Jr., of Los Angeles would play in the two-somes tomorrow, taking the places of H. R. Johnston of St. Paul and J. F. Neville, Jr., of San Francisco, who were defeated in the four-somes today by the Brits, John Wilson and W. A. Murray.

The two teams halved in the morning's play. Tolley and Wethered were 4 up on Outim and Sweetzer at the end of the first 18 holes. Gardner and Marston were 5 up on Harris and Hooman at the end of the first round. Rotan and Herron were 6 up on Holderness and Hope. Wilson and Murray were 3 up on Johnston and J. F. Neville.

Gardner and Marston got the jump on the first two holes and kept the lead, making the turn 3 up. They lost only one hole on the way home. The cards:

Gardner-Marston, out 5 5 5 5 4 3—40
Harris-Hooman, out 4 4 4 5 4 4—44
Gardner-Marston, in 4 3 4
Harris-Hooman, in 4 3 4

Wethered and Tolley had considerably the better of their morning round against Sweetzer and Outim. The Americans had one faulty or unfortunate shot on each hole going out, while both Wethered and Tolley outdrove their opponents and Wethered putted well. The English pair made the turn 5 up. The cards:

Tolley-Wethered, out 3 4 4 5 5 3—39
Sweetzer-Outim, out 4 5 5 5 4 4—41
Tolley-Wethered, in 4 3 4
Sweetzer-Outim, in 4 3 4

Wilson and Murray were consistently superior to Johnston and Neville going out, winning six of the nine holes. Johnston topped several of his iron shots in the earlier part of the match. Both the Americans played excellent golf on the way home, and were only 3 down when the morning round was over. The cards:

Wilson-Murray, out 5 5 5 5 4 3—38
Johnston-Neville, out 6 5 5 5 4 4—44

W. C. Hagen Will Meet H. C. Jolly in the Final

By The Associated Press

W. C. HAGEN, holder of the British open golf championship title, will meet H. C. Jolly, of Foxgrove, Eng., in the final match in the professional tournament here. Hagen this afternoon defeated Eugene Sarazen, American, open champion, 2 and 1, in the semi-finals. The other match was won by Jolly from J. MacKenzie, of Kirkley, 3 and 1.

Hagen defeated A. G. Havers of England, at the nineteenth hole in the third round of the professional tournament this morning and Sarazen defeated James Ockenden, English, 5 and 2.

Jolly defeated Gus Faulkner, of Farnard, at the twentieth hole, and MacKenzie defeated George Duncan, 3 and 1.

Wilson-Murray, in 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—41—79
Johnston-Neville, in 4 5 5 4 4 5 4—39—23

Herron and Rotan did not lose a hole going out and made the turn 5 up. The cards:

Herron-Rotan, out 4 4 4 5 4 3—37
Holderness-Hope, out 5 5 4 5 6 6 4—44
Herron-Rotan, in 3 4 5 4 5 4 4—39—76
Holderness-Hope, in 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—40—84

Trains and automobiles brought hundreds of visitors to the historic St. Andrews course. The high winds that made the course so frigid yesterday practically blew themselves out during the night; however, when Sweetzer and Outim went out against Wethered and Tolley for the first four-some, it was still cold enough for overcoats. The sun was bright.

On the eve of the tournament that is to decide whether the United States will retain the famous Walker Cup Captain Gardner announced that Dr. O. P. Willing and F. J. Wright Jr. would be saved for the singles on Saturday.

One of the cheering discoveries of yesterday's practice rounds was that Sweetzer had apparently returned to form. The American amateur champion was very much of his game both at Deal and at Sandwich, and early in each tournament found himself only a spectator.

Fast Miler Is Being Sought by C. A. Dean

Ray, Watson, Buker and Possibly Krogh for Relay Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—In preparation for a concentrated campaign against the world's record for the four-mile relay race, the Illinois Athletic Club has recruited two new middle-distance runners and is looking for a third. The nucleus of the quartet, of course, is J. W. Ray, considered the world's greatest miler of all time, who has been with the club for some 12 years.

To Ray the club has added two other "Rays," R. B. Watson, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and R. B. Buker, formerly of Bates College and now a postgraduate student at University of Chicago. Who will be the fourth man? C. A. Dean, chairman of the athletic committee, states that E. E. Krogh '23, track captain at University of Chicago, is a possibility, and that one or two other men are being considered.

If the four-mile relay record does not tumble before the end of August, a last effort to smash it will be made at the national track and field championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held at Stagg Field here.

The present world mark for the distance was made by the University of Illinois quartet in April, near age 17. It was 17m. 45s., and the team was composed of H. N. Yates, R. B. Patterson, J. G. McGinness, and R. F. Wharton. Patterson and McGinness are both members of the I. A. C. team, but neither is being pointed for this campaign.

Chairman Dean states that the aim is to place this record so low that it will not be lowered for many years, perhaps not in half a dozen decades. He points out that to make the record which stands today it was necessary for each man to average only 4m. 26s. for his mile. There is usually one man who runs much slower than the other three, thus dragging down the average.

The Tricolor team, he says, will not have a man on it who cannot do better than 4m. 26s. The three members of the team already placed have done this. This season at the very opening of the outdoor racing, Ray covered the mile in 4m. 16s., Buker has recorded 4m. 17s. and Watson has performed in 4m. 19s. If the fourth man should do no better than 4m. 26s. this would give the team a possibility of setting a record of at least 17m. 17s. In Chairman Dean's opinion, such a record would stand for a long time.

BELYEA WILL ROW FOR THE DIAMOND SCULLS

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 17.—H. A. Belyea, Canadian single scull champion, left today for Montreal to embark on the English where he will compete in the diamond scull race at the Henley Regatta in July.

Among Belyea's opponents will be W. M. Hoover of Duluth, the American champion, who captured the historic British trophy last year from Jack Beresford Jr., the English sculler.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	15	9	.625
St. Paul	14	9	.609
Columbus	12	9	.571
Toledo	9	13	.409
Milwaukee	8	13	.381
Minneapolis	8	13	.381
Indianapolis	8	17	.320

RESULTS THURSDAY
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 16, Minneapolis 1.
Toledo at Kansas City, rain.

RIVALS MEET IN TRACK AND BASEBALL TESTS TOMORROW



Capt. S. H. Thomson '23, Princeton Varsity Track Leader and All-Round Star

Harvard and Princeton meet tomorrow in their annual dual track meet, as well as in the first game of their championship baseball series at Soldiers Field, and the Tigers appear to have the advantage in the coming diamond battle, with the honors slightly in their favor in the track meet as well. However, it is characteristic of the Crimson teams to put their best forward when the odds seem the greatest, and it would not be surprising to see the Tiger extended to its fullest in both contests. The defeat of Princeton on the track by Yale has greatly encouraged the Cambridge athletes.

After a creek of strenuous workouts the track men are resting today. Coach C. W. Martin has just about become acquainted with his men and yesterday made his choice of the athletes who will face the Tigers. In the 100 and 220-yard dashes the Crimson has six men entered, the best of which are somewhat questionable. They are Vinton Chapin '23 and G. E. Barker '25. R. D. Howard has also made a fair showing. These men, as well as others entered, will be called upon to face C. R. McKim '24 of Princeton, who ran the century in 10s. last year, thus equalling the record. Against Yale this year, however, McKim was beaten and finished in slower time than 10s. As Princeton has few other sprinters, it is likely that the Crimson can place two men in each event.

The Crimson looks for a first in the 440 in which Capt. J. W. Burke '23 is entered. There is likely to be a great race in this event for against Burke will be J. C. Taylor '23, who was timed in 49s. against Yale. The Crimson has a fine chance to place a second in the third mile as well for it has two more good performers in J. E. Marill '24, who placed second last year when W. E. Stevenson '23 of Princeton broke the record, and J. E. Kennedy '24.

The 880 should be all Harvard's, for this is the time of the Tiger's greatest events. Coach Martin has groomed a strong field for this event, and points should soar on the Crimson side of the score board. Along with Captain Burke in the 880 is W. L. Chapin Jr. '25, B. R. Cutcheon '24, A. F. Jones and Corliss Lamont '24.

W. L. Chapin Jr. will probably work in the one-mile and look the strongest of the Crimson entrants. C. W. Webster '23 of Princeton won by a great finish in the Yale meet and his work will be closely watched at the Stadium against Cutcheon and Chapin.

E. G. Lund '23 is the best two-miler entered for the Crimson, with A. L. Coburn, Jr., '24 and J. H. Sherburne, Jr., '24 running a close second to him. The Crimson may gain in points in this event for the Tiger has no very strong entrant. S. C. Conger '24 may be entered for the visitors, but transforming him from a miler to the two has not helped his running. He placed third against Yale.

In the field events, however, the visiting Tigers seem to have an almost certain on many firsts. Leading the team in number of events and as captain is S. H. Thomson '23. This is his third season as a trackman for the Orange and Black and he is the best all-around athlete in the United States as well as at Princeton. He is strongest in the 120-yard high hurdles which he won last year, breaking the dual record and establishing a mark of 15-1-5s. In the meet against Yale he won the high hurdles in 15-4-5s. His followers are looking for him to lower last year's mark. Harvard's best man to race Thomson is C. H. Hauers '23, who holds the intercollegiate championship title. Hauers was timed at 16s. against M. I. T., but followers believe he was not pressed and did not extend himself to the limit. Year's all-American centers, will be

This he will probably have to do against Thomson. Another intercollegiate champion of last year will race in the 220 low hurdles when J. C. Taylor of Princeton starts. Against whom either Jefferson Fletcher '25 or R. F. Thayer '24 will probably show best. Just how the men will start in the two hurdle events is unknown, but it is believed that Hauers, Thayer and Fletcher will start in both.

R. M. C. Greenidge '24 won the javelin throw last year and has a chance to win again this year, his hurl of 164ft. 9in. is a good mark and his work under J. J. Mikola, coach, has improved. Harvard has good men in the discus event in C. C. Carpenter '24 and W. V. Miller '23. The latter, however, is not in the best of condition and whether he will perform his best or not is an uncertainty. The Tigers have some good men in the shot put during the winter and won against Yale in their meet with a distance of 47ft. 2in., which is about three feet beyond the best mark of C. A. Eastman '24. H. T. Dunker '25 and R. H. Hallowell, Jr. '25 may do fairly well, but lack the experience to expect to beat the Tiger competitors held the record on a similar blow occurs in the hammer throw, as the Crimson has only one man who can whirl the iron any distance at all, and he is L. K. Marshall '23. Marshall's best distance in the Tech meet by which he placed third, was 133ft. 8in. Emery can do 150ft. and Hills 160ft., both of which are somewhat beyond Marshall's possibilities.

Princeton did not place against Yale in the broad jump and Harvard expects to place first or second through the work of J. S. Murphy, Jr. '25. David Neiman '24 and M. R. Smith '24. H. R. Davis '23 is Harvard's best man in the pole vault and is looked upon to score against the Tigers, who did not fare very well against the Blue vaulters.

The Crimson ball team will be handicapped by the loss of Percy Jenkins '24, who is one of its best infielders and very strong at the bat. More than one outfielder has turned his back to home plate and traveled at top speed to retrieve balls from Jenkins' bat. He will be out for a week or ten days.

Coach J. J. Slattery is not cheerful over the prospects of his team being able to stop Princeton with this handicap. L. J. Young '25, Harvard's pitching ace, however, is Coach Slattery's choice to start and much will depend on his ability to check the Tiger's heavy hitters. Philip Spalding '25 and E. O. Hermann Jr. '25 will be ready for relief work.

G. W. Burgess '25 will start in right field. He has not played in many games, but his work has been under surveillance for some time and when given a chance against Lafayette College he made good.

There is no question but that the Tiger team is strong, for its record alone is convincing, having won 16 straight games, but there is no reason why, if the Crimson plays heads-up baseball and give Young the kind of support a pitcher can work on, Princeton's victory list should not end tomorrow.

BROWNS AND BROOKLYN TRADE
ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The St. Louis Americans today traded Pitcher Frank Henry to Brooklyn for Fred Schieber, first baseman. All other clubs in the American League waived on Henry. The trade was made in an effort by the Browns to get a first baseman during the absence of G. H. Slater.

PROGRAM PLEAS N. Y. YACHTSMEN

Cruise Starts August 8 and Ends With King's Cup Race

NEW YORK, May 18.—Yachtsmen named much pleased with the program of cruises announced by Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club at a general meeting of the members yesterday at the clubhouse. The fleet, which will probably be made up of 40 or more sailing yachts and as many propelled by power, will have its rendezvous at New London on Tuesday afternoon, August 7.

All of the racing will be held outside Long Island Sound and chiefly in open water. Last year the squadron went around Cape Cod to Marblehead, Mass. The race committee of the club will prepare instructions and define the courses over which the yachts are to race.

The first run of this year's squadron will be to Block Island on Aug. 8, and on the following day the run will have Newport as its destination. The races for the Astor Cup, one trophy for schooners and one for sloops, will be sailed over the regular courses off Newport on Friday, Aug. 10. The run on Saturday will be to Matapoisett, in Buzzards Bay, where the yachts will remain until Monday, when the run will be to Vineyard Haven. From Vineyard Haven the yacht will race to Newport on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Aug. 15, the race for the King's Cup will be sailed off Newport. This trophy was put up by King George V of England, and any yacht more than 50 feet in length and owned by a member of any organized yacht club is eligible to enter. After this event the squadron will disband.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

New York	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	10	.583
Cleveland	15	12	.556
Detroit	10	16	.385
St. Louis	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Chicago	9	14	.393
Boston	7	14	.333

RESULTS THURSDAY

Detroit 6, Boston 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 2.
Washington 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

RED SOX ARE TAKEN IN TOW

DETROIT, May 17.—Detroit had the better of Boston in the opening game of the series here today, 6 to 2. Herman Pilleite yielded seven hits to six off G. K. Murray, but the latter's wildness cost him the verdict. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 7 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Pilleite and Woodall; Murray, O'Doul and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Pilleite. Umpires—Hildebrand, Rowland and Moriarty. Time—1h. 59m.

NEW YORK HAS EASY TIME

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—U. J. Shocker's victory streak of five straight games was brought to an end by New York this afternoon, the Yankees chasing him from the box in the third inning, and winning out eventually by the score of 7 to 0. The Yankees' biggest Yankee executioner, with three singles and a three-base hit in four times at bat, while W. H. Schang and H. Ruth also hit well, the latter making his fifth home run of the current season off the first ball pitched in the ninth. Both teams played errorless ball, the Yankee fielders being credited with 18 assists and the Browns 14. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 16 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 9 16 0
Batteries—Hague, Jones, and Schang; Shocker, Pruett, Payne and Severid. Winning pitcher—Bryne. Losing pitcher—Shocker. Umpires—Evans and Holmes. Time—1h. 54m.

WASHINGTON, IN 10 INNINGS

CHICAGO, May 17.—Washington defeated Chicago in a hard-fought game, which went 10 innings, here this afternoon. With the score 2 to 2 in the extra inning, George Fisher, the Senators' right fielder, hit for two bases, but was held at an angle and two bases away by Leon Goslin. Then Joseph Evans came through with a sacrifice fly, sending the winning run across. The White Sox rallied in their half, but Walter Johnson, relieved Wallace Warrenton with two out and retired the side. Both Warmoth and Hollis Thurston, a former St. Louisan, pitched effectively with runners on bases. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 10 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 1
Batteries—Warmoth, Johnson and Ruel; Thurston and Schilling. Winning pitcher—Warmoth. Umpires—Owens and Conolly. Time—2h. 15m.

PITCHER WINS HIS OWN GAME

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Fred Heilmach, Philadelphia American left-hander, lifted the Athletics into second place today. He held Cleveland to four hits and helped defeat the Indians, 4 to 2, with three-base hit and two-run blow on his own account. Samuel Hale was back in the visitors' lineup and got in a pair of singles. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 10 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 1
Batteries—Heilmach and Perkins; Uhl and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

WESLEYAN ELECTS EMBESON

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 18.—G. W. Embeson '24, was chosen captain of the Wesleyan University track team today. His home is in East Orange, N. J., and for the last three years he has run the quarter mile.

Pittsburgh to Lose Its Football Captain

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 18.—Three members of the University of Pittsburgh football team, including Capt. C. W. Bowser, prominently mentioned among last year's all-American centers, will be ineligible to play next season, by the action of an amendment to the eligibility rules, the athletic council announced today. Other players declared ineligible under the ruling are J. B. Sacks, guard, and W. C. Gouley, tackle. The three football players were declared ineligible by applying the three-year rule to all men in athletics.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, May 17.—R. A. Grimes held the St. Louis Cardinals to four hits in the first six innings today and had not passed a man, but he went badly in the seventh when five hits, a base on balls and a hit between gave the visitors five runs and the victory. J. J. Haines kept Brooklyn's hits fairly well scattered and had perfect control. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 10 0
Batteries—Grimes and Alexander; Grimes, Deatur and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 40m.

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.
San Francisco 10, Salt Lake 1.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 5, Vernon 4.
Portland 2, Oakland 1.

WES SIGNS TO COACH

LOS ANGELES, May 18.—W. H. Hess, captain of the Pennsylvania State College football team and all-American player in 1921, has signed to coach the eleven of Loyola College here.

Ticket Distribution Plan Shows No Radical Changes

Harvard Committee Turns In Its Report Regarding the Handling of Football Applications

That the system used at Harvard University for the distribution of football tickets since 1911 is, with a few minor changes, the best that can be worked out at present seems to be the verdict of the committee appointed last fall to consider this question and make any recommendations which might be considered as improving the plan followed during the last 12 seasons.

L. F. Marvin '28, J. W. Prentiss '28, J. D. Merrill '28, E. S. Thompson '28, Sidney Curtis '28, Sheridan Long '28, and Maj. F. W. Moore '28 were the men who made up the committee, and they have put a lot of time and work into the problem. The committee offers its report in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, and it is preceded by a few words written by Major Moore, who was not only a member of the committee, but is also graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association.

In his communication Major Moore points to the fact that, while before the war it was practical to supply every Harvard applicant with two tickets for the game with Yale, provided that was for his own use, the demand has grown to such an extent that a large number of applicants can now receive only one ticket. He also states that the time is coming when no graduate can expect to get more than one seat.

The chief change in the 1911 system comes in the allotting of tickets to the so-called "privileged classes." The football captain, manager, head coach and graduate treasurer will continue to receive not more than 15 tickets. The players on the varsity squad formerly in possession of 10 tickets, assistant coaches and assistant football managers will receive only eight. The second varsity squad will receive the customary allotment of four each, but their coaches, as well as those of the freshman squad, have been cut from six to four, and the freshman players will still receive two tickets.

The committee proposes the following order of priorities in the allotment of football tickets for the game with Yale in the Stadium, the same general plan to be followed in other application games, with the understanding that in Group III more than

two tickets may be allotted if available, and that one-seat applicants in Groups I and II would not necessarily be precluded from applying for extra seats in a poorer location for such games.

GROUP I

A. Undergraduates of the college and members of the Engineering School who are not college graduates, who apply for one seat. (No extra seats allowed for the Yale game in the Stadium. One each.)

B. (Service list). Football captain, manager, head coach, and graduate treasurer, not more than 15 each. First squad, assistant football managers and coaches, not more than eight each. Second and third squad, not more than four each. Freshman first squad, not more than two each.

C. (Special list). President of the university, Governor of Massachusetts and mayors of the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, not more than six each. Athletic committee and graduate football advisory committee, four each. Faculty of Arts and Sciences, not more than two each. Special guests of, or distinguished visitors to, the University, not more than two each, as low as possible.

D. Members of the Varsity Club and class of '29, not more than two each.

GROUP II

Graduates and graduate school applicants for one seat. Former members of the University, who were two-year residents to be included as graduates. In this group the allotment to be made by classes.

A. Graduates of the College of Engineering, School of the Faculties of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and of the Engineering School.

B. Graduates of the college or of the Engineering School who are graduates of other colleges.

C. For games other than the Yale game, the Stadium, and the Boston, not more than six each. For the Yale game, the Stadium, and the Boston, not more than six each. For the Yale game, the Stadium, and the Boston, not more than six each.

Judging by 1921, Class C of Group III cannot be included for the Yale game in the Stadium, that is, it will be impossible to fill the application of students in, or graduates of, the professional schools, or to fill the application of students in, or graduates of, the professional schools, or to fill the application of students in, or graduates of, the professional schools.

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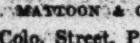
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Painted Peasant Furniture and Pottery

IN HOLLAND STREET, a quaint old-world corner of Kensington close to what has become one of the busiest and most crowded shopping centers of London, stands a row of little Queen Anne houses with shop fronts and windows. By one of these windows the passer-by who has a love of color is always tempted to linger, for it is filled with attractive peasant pottery and various things painted in the peasant style, and with the real peasant feeling.

Mrs. Jennings, the woman who inaugurated this enterprise, says that, although many people have remarked on the number of imitations that she has, her work is the result rather than the cause of the peasant decoration movement in England.

"The movement was there," Mrs. Jennings said to a visitor. "It was just that we were ahead of it. We began with pottery. My husband, who is an architect, and I have always had a great love of peasant pottery. We used to get it when spending our holidays on the continent and it occurred to me that other people would like it too if we could take some of it home. We were then living at Walberswick on the Suffolk coast which, with its windmills and dykes, is beloved of artists and is one of the unspoiled places in England. Just at that time a little chapel in the village which seemed very suitable for showing the pottery became empty. It was a funny little early Victorian place with pebbled exterior and a brick floor and white-washed walls inside. So I invested my small capital of £12 in Dutch and Hungarian pottery and started. I took out only my expenses and turned the capital over and over until it grew.

An Opportunity to Exhibit
"We were dependent for buyers on the people who came to Walberswick for a holiday, and it seemed a mere chance that eventually introduced us to the general public. My husband was asked to design the decorations of a house in the Shakespeare's England Exhibition held at the White City two years before the war. The exhibition was built like an Elizabethan town with streets of large and small houses. Next to the house that my husband was decorating was a little cottage and we both said 'That would be just the thing for the pottery.'

"There was only a fortnight to the opening of the exhibition, but we took the cottage and then we rushed abroad and spent a week in Holland and a week in Germany buying pottery which we had expressed home with us in time for the opening day. The cottage was opposite the theater at the exhibition and all sorts of interesting people, including Miss Ellen Terry, came to buy.

Furniture in the Old Tradition
"So far we had done only buying and selling of pottery; it was my husband's idea, however, to include furniture and because antique furniture was getting scarce, he felt that we ought to be able to produce something ourselves at a moderate cost. When we were abroad we had made copious sketches of the painted peasant furniture which is used so much, especially in Hungary, where both houses and furniture are decorated largely by the women. Most of it was good, for when a craft has been practiced for centuries the better type of design is kept and the worse eliminated. This is what creates a good tradition, and finally the workers do the right thing instinctively from force of habit.

Original Designs
"At the exhibition we met one or two people who wanted furniture for their country cottages and we decided to put to the test the idea that we could do some painted furniture ourselves. We had a cabinet-maker in the country who had worked for my husband in his houses, and we started him off in a small workshop. My husband designed the furniture and I painted it. In those days hardly anyone knew anything at all about painted furniture, as it was just at the beginning of the movement."

At this juncture the interviewer expressed the doubt which probably often occurs to those who see gathered together for show purposes a mass of things painted in the peasant manner. "I am not sure," said she, "that I should like to live with it." "The only way to take it," replied Mrs. Jennings, "is to use individual judgment and taste, having certain pieces decorated and leaving others, built of oak or elm, quite plain. This is what they are inclined to do on the Continent, just to take one bit and decorate it and leave all the rest simple. It is a matter of good taste and this is where I think that the Russians go wrong. They have too much decoration."

"It is necessary to find out what people want and to suit different individuals. I have turned out things which you would never think came from here at all. Just as you want furniture to suit a style of house, so you want it to suit the people who buy it. One gets one's chief pleasure in trying to find out what people are wanting and in giving it them. 'I am often asked why I do not have painted furniture in my own home. This is a little Queen Anne house, however, and you could not put much painted peasant cottage furniture into an eighteenth century interior. As a matter of fact, I have one chair painted green with a white seat, and also an old mahogany cupboard whose surface inside was painted bright red with a design in gold and other colors

slightly reminiscent of the Chinese style. We keep the doors open and the effect of the color is very good. 'None of the designs on the furniture is copied, but all are suggested by sketches and photographs of peasant work in Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere. There is no difficulty in getting ideas for there is an endless variety of designs. 'We had found wonderful embroidery made by the peasants in their own cottages in Transylvania, and were just thinking about glass when the war started."

It was during the war, when German and Hungarian pottery could not be imported, that Mrs. Jennings made a fresh development. The peasant painting which had previously been used only on large pieces of furniture was applied not only to wood-pulp bowls to take the place of those made of pottery, but to all sorts of useful objects for the house, such as trays, and sets of cork table mats. These things charmed with their almost childlike simplicity of coloring. Because they were gay as a garden of

flowers, faithful in their design to the true peasant tradition and offered at a price within the means of many, they proved very popular. Almost directly after the armistice Mrs. Jennings came to London and has continued to prosper and develop both the peasant painting and pottery in many ways. "We have just lately started a new idea," she said in conclusion. "We noticed how much the old painted wall clocks were liked, so we got modern clocks of the same kind and painted the woodwork. These clocks are very charming and effective and form a delightful excuse for introducing a note of color into a room."



Modern Furniture Painted After Peasant Designs

This charming corner in a nursery is filled with hand-painted furniture in bright colors and peasant designs. The toilet set is made of papier mâché, decorated. A peasant embroidery on the wall suggests the chains of dolls which American mothers cut out for the amusement of their babies.

Cottage Cheese Dishes

TO MAKE the cheese, stir together 1 gallon of skimmed milk, 1 cupful of buttermilk or thick sour milk, for a starter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a junket tablet dissolved in 3 tablespoonfuls of water. Warm to 75 degrees Fahrenheit by placing the pail or can of milk in a vessel of warm water. Set aside over night. In the morning, without heating, pour the curd, without breaking it more than necessary, upon a piece of heavy muslin. Drain until it reaches the desired consistency. Season to taste with cream and salt. Some people like it with a little sugar, or chives, or chopped onion, or caraway seed. The starter should have a clean, sharp, sour taste, but should not be bitter. There must be no gas holes in the curd.

Although easy to make, it is often poorly made and unattractively served. In food value it is in the class with lean meat and eggs. In soups, sauces, meatlike dishes, salads, and desserts, cottage cheese can be used to advantage.

Scalloped Eggs With Cottage Cheese
Cut six hard-boiled eggs into quarters and place about one-fourth of the quantity in a buttered baking dish. Cover this layer with one cupful of white sauce into which one-half cupful of cottage cheese has been stirred, and sprinkle over it a layer of sliced green or red sweet pepper. Repeat until the dish is full. Sprinkle bread-crumbs on top, dot with butter, and brown in a hot oven.

Hashed Brown Potatoes With Cottage Cheese
Chop fine some cold boiled potatoes, and season them well with salt, pepper and onion juice. Turn them upon a hot frying-pan, lightly greased with savory fat and cook the potatoes slowly without stirring until they are browned next the pan. Meanwhile soften with cream or milk a generous quantity of cottage cheese until it will spread easily. Mix with it any desired seasoning, such as chopped parsley or pimientos, a little left-over ham or bacon, chili sauce or piccalilli, and spread it over the potatoes. Let the mixture stand long enough to warm and soften the cheese, then fold over the potatoes, like an omelet, turn it upon a hot platter, and serve at once.

Cottage Cheese Salad
Mix thoroughly 1 pound of cottage cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of cream, 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and salt to taste. First fill a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface; then empty it. Line the bottom with waxed paper, then pack in three layers of the seasoned cheese, putting two or three parallel strips of pimiento between the layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve, then run a knife around the sides and invert the mold. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing.

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and wafers. Minced olives may be used instead of the parsley, and chopped nuts also may be added.

Cottage Cheese Pie
Mix together one cupful of cottage cheese, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of milk with one tablespoonful of cornstarch stirred smoothly in to prevent the curd from separating in the oven. Two egg-yolks beaten, one tablespoonful of melted fat, a little salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake the pie in one crust. Cool it slightly and cover it with a meringue made by adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla to the beaten whites of two eggs. Brown in a slow oven.

Cottage Cheese With Preserves
Pour over some cottage cheese any kind of fruit preserves, such as strawberries, figs or cherries. Serve with bread or crackers. If preferred, cottage cheese balls may be served separately and eaten with the preserves. A very dainty dish may be made by dropping a little jelly into a nest of the cottage cheese.

How to Clean a Panama Hat

First brush off all the surplus dust, then scrub the hat with a nail brush, using a warm soap lather to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Put one teaspoonful of glycerine into two gallons of warm water and rinse the hat thoroughly in this. Shake well, then dry with a folded towel, tie a string round the crown, and hang the hat in the air to dry. Do not dry it in the sun or too near a fire.

Mend Your Broken Celluloid

Articles made of celluloid may be mended with acetone. By applying the acetone to the broken edges, they will become soft and gummy, and in this state will adhere to each other. Ten cents worth of acetone will mend a great many objects.

A Cheap Cupboard

An easy and cheap way to make a cupboard or clothes press is to ask a furniture dealer to save you a box that curtain poles have been shipped in. The box should not cost more than 50 cents. Use the lid for the

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Aubusson Embroidery Bags and Other Novelties

SO LONG as beaded dresses continue in favor, and no signs are seen of any diminution in their popularity, beaded bags will also probably be used. In a large store noted for exclusive novelties a French evening beaded bag was seen recently that had on it a landscape design, showing a church spire amid trees, in lovely tints of blue with touches of yellow. Another beautiful evening bag was in miniature size and made of tiny bright beads and rose beads giving a shot effect. Most of the best beaded bags now are in the Dorothy shape, the top sometimes being finished with a band of fine silk knitting for threading with a draw cord. If a frame is used it is generally of French silver.

Other very handsome bags are of dark-colored silks with all sorts of patterns outlined on them in steel beads, work which is done in the cottages of the French peasants. The Vogue for Paisley effects is so great that some new bags made of Paisley-patterned silk with the designs outlined with these diminutive steel beads are sure to find favor. They have a fringe of the same beads at the bottom. In one lovely example of which the coloring was particularly fine a wonderful shade of red predominating, the fringe was of beads carefully chosen to carry out this color scheme and the finely carved wooden frame also was painted to match. A charming pochette was of black velvet embroidered with steel and with a border of Paisley silk.

The Revival of Saracen Embroidery
Beaded bags have been in fashion for so long, however, that something which is a complete change is very welcome, and it has appeared in the form of bags made of Saracen or Aubusson embroidery. This is a revival of an ancient art carried on by workmen in the Creuse, especially in the suburbs of the town of Aubusson, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the sixteenth century the weaving of the Aubusson tapestries received a great impetus owing not only to the fact that the Flemings introduced new methods, but also because celebrated artists were employed in making the designs, and less embroidery was done, although it was not given up. Later, toward the end of the nineteenth century, the well-known artist Louis de Lajolle aroused fresh interest in the needlework, and this embroidery is now being used in the making of very uncommon and beautiful handbags. On account of the work being done entirely by hand, however, it is possible to produce only a limited number of articles. The work is executed on fine linen in silk and wool in a stem stitch which, although it entirely covers the right side, hardly shows any of the thread on the wrong side. Both the style of the work and the richness of the color resemble the oriental embroideries which they imitate, hence the old name of Saracen embroidery, but the designs are after well-known pictures by celebrated French artists such as Watteau, Boucher, and the Italian painter Cor-

reggio. There are also floral and other patterns in the Louis XV, XVI, and Empire styles.

The bags are made up on frames with half tops of marquisette, which is silver cut and polished so that it shines like paste, and set in steel. **Bags Which Are Bouquets of Flowers**
In one of those delightful shops owned by gentlewomen, of which one sees a number in London in these days, and devoted to novelties in the way of decorative details, both for the home and wearing apparel, another very different style of bag, wholly modern in character and intended for evening use, was found. It was a Dorothy-shaped evening satchel of the new deep shade of jade taffeta, the top trimmed with a row of antique silver lace and the under part formed of a round bouquet of silken roses. Made fabric flowers are seen in many varieties, but what lifted these particular silken blossoms quite above the ordinary was the wonderful way in which the silk was modeled

and the colors handled, giving the impression that the bouquet must have been copied from the actual flowers. Shot silks in a large variety of tints were used. One rose was in the pinkish-mauve shade of a forget-me-not, with the stem, and another in the rich red of the rosebud.

The roses were interspersed with pointed leaves of jade silk and the bag was hung from cords of this silk weighted with tiny roses in cerise and mauve. Another bag was of yellow William Allan Richardson roses, while another was composed of a posy of marigolds with dark centers.

An attractive theater bag also seen the other day was of rose-colored panne, in the Dorothy shape, with delightful little fittings in French gilt and rose-colored enamel, including a miniature brush and comb, and powder, hairpins and perfume cases.

Any ordinary bag is apt to look out of place with light summer frocks of organza or cotton, so simple bags of pale-colored silks are specially provided. One was made of moroccan, patterned with a futuristic design in blue, jade and yellow; another was of rose-colored silk with an all-over pattern, embroidered in white.

The Clue Is Found
The house was bewitching, small with the kind of smallness which intrigues the imagination and gives to it a far-away echo of the thrill which youth received from its first doll house.

"The heading on the mantelpiece is exquisite," cried Miss I. D., "and the stair posts are hand-turned."

"Yes, yes; I know all about that," replied Miss C. "But how can I afford furnishings worthy of them?"
Miss I. D. silently set forth on an exploring expedition while Miss C. sat down on the stairs—the only seats left in the house. Presently I. D. gave a shout of triumph. "I have it," she cried, appearing at the head of the staircase holding in front of her, like a glorified apron, a braided rag rug.

"What a beautiful thing," said Miss C. sarcastically, "and how generous of the heirs to leave it behind!"
"It is beautiful," insisted I. D., "and it has given me the clue to all the furnishings."

The oval rug was braided from woolen rags in tones of heliotrope and pale green. "It's an echo of the lilac bush outside the parlor window," exclaimed I. D., pointing to a budding shrub.

"We'll do the parlor in lilac and green, using our rug as the keynote. It's a tremendous economist," she went on. "This lovely rug, because all which goes into it throughout the entire house must be of a simple, craft-like character, quite inexpensive. No silks, of course, would harmonize. We'll dye cheesecloth and unbleached muslin and kitchen-cloth toweling for curtains and enliven them, perhaps, with chintz borders. We'll buy pine furni-

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ture straight from the factory in old American shapes and paint it ourselves. We'll have Windsor saddle-seat chairs, and ladder backs, and arm-rest rockers; corner cupboards, high chests and low chests, pewter candlesticks, American glass, Staffordshire pottery, lustre—She stopped, breathless.

"Not all in the parlor, I trust," murmured Miss Client.

"No, no; but can't you see that this braided rag rug has given me the picture of an entire house?"
The client became thoughtful and the artist, a moment ago exalted by the delightful pictures of quaint rooms which had filled her mind, became suddenly appalled lest she be required to abandon her scheme and to make use of cheap "suites" and machine lace. "Rag rugs wash just in soap and water," she pleaded earnestly though feebly; "and they wear splendidly and are restful to the feet."

Her client looked up. "That braided rag rug," she said, "has taught me that really it may be fun to be not rich. I really believe it's easier to use good taste if your means are limited. Go ahead; order a rag rug for every room; get the dye pots ready and the buckets of paint. I haven't felt so young and excited for years."

They Require Certain Companions
"We made a charming house of it," concluded the interior decorator who gave the story to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I am delighted that these old rugs are coming into their own again for they are extremely expressive. I have rather specialized in their use ever since this experience, and have combined them successfully with wicker, reed and rattan furniture, and even with Jacobean oak. In fact they may be used with anything which is entirely simple and particularly with what is primitive."

They require the companionship of coarse, rough textures and their colors must be echoed in the decoration of the rooms."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

Arbitration the Way to Peace

IN AN address delivered recently in Indianapolis, Henry Lane Wilson, former Minister of the United States to Mexico, who declared himself as opposed to the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, as well as to adherence by his country to any league or association constituting a political alliance, defended the Permanent Court of International Justice as the surest safeguard against a future resort to the sword, in the vain hope that peace may come as a result of war. He made clear the difference, as he sees it, between international arbitration and international alliances. "It is well," he said, "to understand clearly that there is a difference between the two. International alliances hold tendencies moving in the direction of armed conflict; international arbitrations make always for peace."

The entire argument was a logical defense of the position taken by President Harding in support of the World Court. It was intended to be, as it no doubt was, a convincing answer to the claim made by many Americans who have opposed the entry of their Government into the League of Nations, that participation in the court is tantamount to participation in the League. This controverted point is, no doubt, the chief issue between the so-called irreconcilables and those who see in the possibility of settling international disputes by arbitration a promise sufficient to overshadow any objection to a recognition of the League's connection with the mechanism of the court. Appraising the need of the world, Mr. Wilson says:

The world wants and imagines a tribunal which will not be a nebulous thing, bereft of nerves and sentiment, nor yet a grim moloch, fulminating oracular mandates. What it really hopes to see brought into being is a high tribunal moved by a serene spirit of justice and reinforced by the virility and power of assembled Christendom.

That, undeniably, is the desire, not only of the world, but also of America, to whose initiative must be given the credit of working out a practical plan of international arbitration by the organization of a responsible and representative court.

Mr. Wilson makes it clear, for the information of those who, like himself, may object to participation by the League in the election of judges of the Court, while sincerely desiring to assure the world of the benefits of such a tribunal, that the Council and Assembly of the League, in electing the judges, do not act under the Covenant of the League of Nations, which invests them with no authority whatever for such action. He shows that the election is held under the provision of the statute of the Court, which rests upon a special international agreement, entered into by forty-six independent nations, exercising their powers entirely outside the League. Emphasizing this point, he says, speaking of the League:

Here is a body representing most of the states of the world, which has not arrogated to itself either the right to make the selection of judges, or any other right which relates to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The League Council and Assembly were clothed with this power by the independent action of all the sovereign states composing the Permanent Court of International Justice, and are thus the creatures of the Court and not its masters. The League may die and the Court may live.

To those irreconcilable foes of any action which involves recognition of the League, the arguments presented will no doubt be unconvincing. But to millions of Americans who may be inclined, because of tradition or teaching, to regard with suspicion any proposal to enter into a so-called alliance, it may be satisfying and reassuring to be told, by one who admits that he shares such prejudices, that participation in the deliberation of the World Court involves none of the apprehended dangers.

In such action lies the hope of civilization. By some method there must be established and maintained an international tribunal organized along the lines indicated. The people of America are not willing to admit that their civilization is a failure. Those who see clearly and without partisan prejudice find reasonable promise that in such an organization, audible in its "pure and impressive mandates," will be found, as Mr. Wilson forecasts, "the capstone of a complex civilization emerging out of a darkness of barbarism into the higher and saner regions of reason and truth."

LAUSANNE'S Near Eastern Conference appears quite as abiding as its famous landscape, though not so harmonious. Someone, evidently, has released an unclaimed indemnity in the Balkans, and both Greece and Turkey, with hounds unleashed, are hot on its trail. The sum, as reported from the Angora end, is 4,500,000 gold francs, and from the Athens end an even 5,000,000,000, a compromise which seems to constitute a nearer agreement than Greece and Turkey have been able to reach for some time.

The morale of the Turkish Army, which took it victoriously back into Europe, appears to have diminished, as have also the funds to support it. Greece, however, during the allied dilly-dallying at Lausanne has been busy on its own account. The lines of defense along the Maritza in western Thrace have been shortened and troops concentrated at strategic points, to prevent the blunders of the previous campaign against Turkey from being repeated. The Greek Army, according to Mr. Papandreou, Minister of the Interior, is in fine fettle for a fight, and the entire country is demanding recourse to arms in order to settle accounts with the Turks and obtain satisfaction.

So when Ismet Pasha gently asks for so huge an indemnity from Greece, Venizelos, who speaks well, pic-

tures the destruction wrought by the Turk in Greece and demands that, if reparations are due they are due the Greeks. Perhaps, he suggests, accounts might be balanced.

But that sort of balancing is unknown to the Turkish accountant. The conference, therefore, temporarily adjourned, there being no agreement among the allies, much less any alternate plan of settlement to propose. So 7,000,000 Turks remain supreme in the Balkans. And thus for lack of allied decision and unity of purpose the stage may be all set for another holocaust.

SECRETARY HUGHES' statement the other day before the National Conference of Social Work, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary meeting, in Washington, D. C., regarding the prospects of permanent peace, though remarkable in some particulars, was not absolutely satisfying in its entirety. The education of the people of the various nations into a mutually clear and sympathetic understanding, comparable to that existing between the United States and Canada, he urged, is the real road to a lasting peace, to which he added that there is only one way to that desirable goal—a long and difficult way, namely, the cultivation of the spirit of friendship and good will among the peoples. As to whether or not the United States has done everything in its power to bring about this desirable ultimate is, however, presumably another question.

And then he turned his line of reasoning in an unwelcome direction. "The Washington Conference," he said, "achieved a disarmament of thought through sweeping away suspicion among the nations participating. We managed to scrap distrust as well as the vessels of war." That jealousy, envy, and hate, based on misunderstanding, are the primal enemies to be destroyed, is incontrovertible, and that America has done much toward achieving this aim is true and, as such, most praiseworthy. Again, however, has America followed up its opportunities? Has America done all that it could do, not only to scrap, but to keep scrapped, distrust and misunderstanding?

Secretary Hughes further declared that the progress achieved toward the economic recovery of Europe since the war has been so great that "it is not too much to say that the whole aspect of affairs would instantly change if only means could be found to dispel the fear and apprehension." But is America doing everything possible to dispel this fear and apprehension? Granted that President Harding is advocating the entrance of the United States into the World Court, yet this tardy step toward any tangible co-operation with the other nations of the world in establishing equilibrium among the European countries cannot bear fruit for many months to come, and meanwhile the disorder based upon this fear and apprehension continues unabated, and, if anything, increasing. Meanwhile, also, the League of Nations, limping, in a sense, because America has no part in it, is accomplishing in a very practical manner the very things Mr. Hughes outlines as so desirable.

It is not the purpose to cavil at Mr. Hughes' estimable ideals, nor is there any desire to be included among the "editors and orators who are quick to exhort those who seek to make any national sacrifice in the interest of a reasonable adjustment," of whom Mr. Hughes speaks. There is, however, justification for reiterating the question whether America feels perfectly satisfied that it has done everything that it could have done in the interest of world peace, and for urging that America make sure that it really is inspired by an unselfish desire to be its brother's keeper.

FIGURES and estimates dealing with water-power production and the electrification of industries and transportation lines throughout the world, published officially in the United States a little more than two years ago, have been subjected to important revisions and corrections recently because of the progress in this direction, particularly in European countries, reported by consular agents. There has been a remarkable development during the same period in the United States, the impetus there and in some parts of Europe having been due to the increasing difficulty in obtaining coal supplies at a reasonable cost. Never has there been a clearer illustration of the maxim that necessity is the mother of invention. In America, for many years, the fuel commonly used for generating heat and power was wood. The search for coal supplies did not become necessary until it began to appear that the scarcity of timber in some sections, together with the cost of transportation, made the use of coal an economic necessity.

Then, in succession, came the development of the coal fields and their exploitation, not always for the benefit of the public, but for that of those who controlled their output and were able to dictate the price thereof, and in more recent years the commercial development, on an enormous scale, of the petroleum deposits in all parts of the world, accompanied by the contentions and strifes incident to their monopolization and control.

But there has been going on, during most of the time, some measure of development of the latent water power, the economic use of which now, more than ever before, appeals as the possible and perhaps the most logical solution of the world's fuel problem. In the United States, as well as in many of the countries of Europe, the electrification of railroad lines to a much greater extent than has yet been attempted is regarded as an economic necessity. The supplying of this energy by any other than the hydroelectric process is not regarded practical, except to the somewhat limited extent to which centralized coal-consuming plants might be utilized in the great coal-producing areas and where water power is not available. While the development of hydroelectric power has

been more generally attempted in the western sections of the United States than in the east or south, there is a growing tendency in the north and middle west to utilize those sources of power now idle. In the State of Michigan, for instance, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature which would permit the formation of rural or sectional power districts for the purpose of generating and distributing electrical current. This plan, it is explained, follows that quite generally adopted in Europe. Reports show that in Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and to a somewhat less degree in other European countries, the governments, either directly or indirectly through organized power districts, are extending and developing power-transmission lines for the purpose of supplying farms and other industrial units with light, heat, and power.

In many other countries, such as France, Germany, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, development of latent water-power resources is being undertaken determinedly. There is thus being arrayed behind the proponents of the plans discussed in the United States to utilize the wasting energies of the three great projects, the Colorado, the Columbia, and the St. Lawrence, as well as many other rivers and streams, the overwhelming weight of public opinion and practical experience the world over.

NOTWITHSTANDING the temporary check in industrial activity, the present volume of production throughout the American continent is still close to maximum.

The leading steel interest is operating at about 97 per cent of capacity. Taking into consideration the plant expansion that has taken place in the last few years, steel output at present is on an enormous scale. As the steel industry long has been considered an accurate barometer of general trade, it must be seen that general business is good and promises to continue along present lines for an indefinite period.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the apparent effort that is being put forth in all departments of commerce and industry for a continuance of present prosperity along rational lines and without inflationary accompaniment. Men of affairs who are regarded as leaders in their respective realms have not been the least disturbed by the recent decline in commodity prices and the accompanying slackening in business activity. They regard this development as a natural one and very much to be desired. They consider that price inflation has been thwarted, and that prosperity will be prolonged as a result. Stabilizing of prices is necessary to normal, steady business.

An indication of the vast resources in the United States available for investment is the fact that subscriptions to the recent offering of \$400,000,000 Treasury notes exceeded \$1,000,000,000, including cash and Victory notes offered in exchange. Money conditions are sound and rates are working easier, affording a very satisfactory outlook for commercial activities for an indefinite period. There is little, if any, unemployment, wages are high, and the buying power of the people is great. This is shown by the growth of business of the chain and retail stores and mail order houses, some of which are doing a larger business than ever before. There has been some reaction here and there, due mostly to seasonal or local conditions, but as a rule the volume of retail business is enormous.

If further proof were necessary to show the soundness of general business conditions, it is to be found in the decreasing number of business failures throughout the United States. In the first four months of 1923, according to one commercial agency, the decrease in business mortality was 21.7 per cent in number and 38.8 per cent in total liabilities as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Editorial Notes

MANY and varied are the associations which cling around White Lodge, the new home of the Duke of York and his bride, standing high, as it does, between Sheen Gate and Robin Hood, and commanding a fine view forward across the Queen's Ride to Richmond and backward to Beverley Brook and Wimbledon Common. It was formerly called Stone Lodge, and was used by King George II as a hunting box. Later, King George III put the house in order for his Minister Addington, the first Viscount Sidmouth, and here it was that Addington had his last interview with Pitt, and entertained Sheridan, Walter Scott, and Nelson. Moreover, the table is still preserved on which the last named is said to have drawn with his finger dipped in wine his plan for the Battle of Trafalgar. King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, lived here for a time before his marriage, and it was later turned over as a residence to Queen Mary's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

THERE are several sides from which a square deal may be regarded, and hence it is particularly timely that a prison paper published in the Maryland Penitentiary, under the administration of Warden Sweetzer, who, in a sense, has made the phrase famous, should make its bow under this name. As Mr. Sweetzer said in his letter to the editor and manager of the paper, when authorizing him to go ahead with its publication, "Square Deal" is not a one-sided proposition. It places obligations upon the inmates as well as upon the authorities." Therefore, the desire apparently is to give the reader of the paper an idea of the meaning of a "square deal," as Warden Sweetzer has endeavored to practice it, while also it is felt that the public is entitled to know the simple facts about the new policies he has instituted in this endeavor.

The Housing Situation in Russia

By J. RIVES CHILDS

AMONG many problems which the new economic policy of Lenin has only partially solved is that involved in the housing situation, much more of a problem in Russia today than anywhere else in the world.

The first act of the Soviet Government toward the general question of real estate and dwelling places took the form of a decree in December, 1917, prohibiting all transactions in immovable property. This was followed in August, 1918, by a decree annulling the rights of property in immovable property and transferring all such rights to the state.

In line with the Communist program of assuming entire care for the wants of the citizens of Russia, a new department of the Government was created which was charged with making a survey of all available living quarters in the towns and cities of Russia and an assignment of these to all citizens in accordance with certain fixed regulations. No individual was entitled to more than one room unless he was a preferred worker, when he was allowed two rooms. Therefore, a family possessing a home of twelve living rooms was obliged to permit the introduction of any eight individuals who might be assigned by the Government. In course of time, in the execution of this decree, a very large majority of owners of the more commodious dwelling houses were ejected from their homes in order to make it possible for such houses to be given over to the ever-increasing offices of government departments or to be made use of as hospitals and children's homes.

From 1918 to 1922 there was no payment of rent by tenants either to former owners of the property occupied or to the Government. During these four years there was no building done and very little repairing. Houses which became uninhabitable were simply abandoned and permitted to go to wrack and ruin. Owing to a universal lack of fuel for five years, water pipes burst and flooded houses. Once the work of disintegration had commenced, it moved the quicker that it was permitted to continue unchecked.

By 1922 the Government had learned by experience the impossibility of discharging the task it had assumed of housing its citizens free from payment and at the same time of keeping all lodgings, even of those in the towns and cities, in a proper state of repair.

Accordingly, as a part of the new economic policy, there was inaugurated in August, 1921, a new housing policy under which the Government announced that while it would continue to regularize all housing questions and to keep the control of housing invested in the Government housing department, a system of rents would be introduced.

Under certain limitations, there was further entered upon by the Government a policy of denationalization of dwelling places. All small houses containing not more than three living rooms and occupying not more than twenty-five aergs of land were returnable immediately to their former owners, with the provision, however, that the owners would make all necessary repairs of the houses within one year.

Those houses which were required for undertakings of the Government, as well as houses of a more than average size, were excepted entirely from the denationalization decree. However, large houses for which the Government had no use, and especially those which were badly in need of repair, the Government offered to let for from three to ten years, the lessee assuming the obligation of making all necessary repairs.

However, the Government has found it difficult to shift the problem of the restoration and reconstruction of the thousands of apartments and private dwellings, allowed to fall into dilapidation, from itself to the individual. Because of the great decay which has taken place in buildings of every character in Russia since the war, the Government has found it almost impossible to find even many former owners willing to assume the cost of making the repairs which years of disintegration have effected.

The tragic feature of the situation is that there are a great many families who have been dispossessed of their homes and who have managed to preserve an existence only so long as their lodgings were given them rent free. Entirely deprived of the means of undertaking to assume the burden of making repairs upon their former homes, without which their return is denied them, and compelled now to pay rent even when they may be occupying quarters in homes once their property, their situation in many instances is truly desperate.

As a result of inability to place the burden of the restoration of dwelling places upon the shoulders of the individual, the Government has, however, recently begun to undertake a great amount of repair of ruined buildings.

It is interesting to observe that the nationalization of houses did not extend to the villages, where there is as much, if not more, overcrowding than in the cities, and where it is not at all unusual for six or eight peasants to sleep in one room of restricted dimensions. It is in the villages alone in Russia that any actual building is to be found at the present time and there it seems to be going forward, even in the vicinity of the famine areas, with a briskness which is most surprising.

Lowering the Cost of Production

THERE has been much talk among farmers in America during the last three years about getting from their crops the cost of production, writes Clarence Roberts in *Forbes Magazine*.

The last two years has seen the rapid spread of commodity marketing associations, organized and directed by the growers themselves. The basic principle of these organizations is that every grower shall receive the same price for the same grade of the product marketed.

These associations make no promise or prediction as to the probable selling price of the commodity handled. They cannot, and do not, promise to get the cost of production. The avowed object is to get the best possible market price and to pay to each grower the same price for the same grade and class.

Farmers may become so highly organized that they will sell their products only as the market will absorb them at a price to cover the cost of production. If this should happen, in the dim future, the price to each grower would be the same for the same grade. It thus remains for the grower to lower his cost of production and by so doing either increase his profit or decrease his loss, as the case may be. Over a series of years the profits of the man who seeks by every possible means to lower his costs will be far greater than the one who is careless of costs. Farming will never be profitable enough to reward the inefficient.

The man with low acre yields will always find the market unsatisfactory.

The farmer who plants poor seed on poor land with poor tools drawn by poor teams will always be a poor farmer. If by chance he hits a high market with the best possible yield under his conditions he may have money to spend, but the average season will find him submerged.